TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 63 FEBRUARY 15, 1943 NO. 12

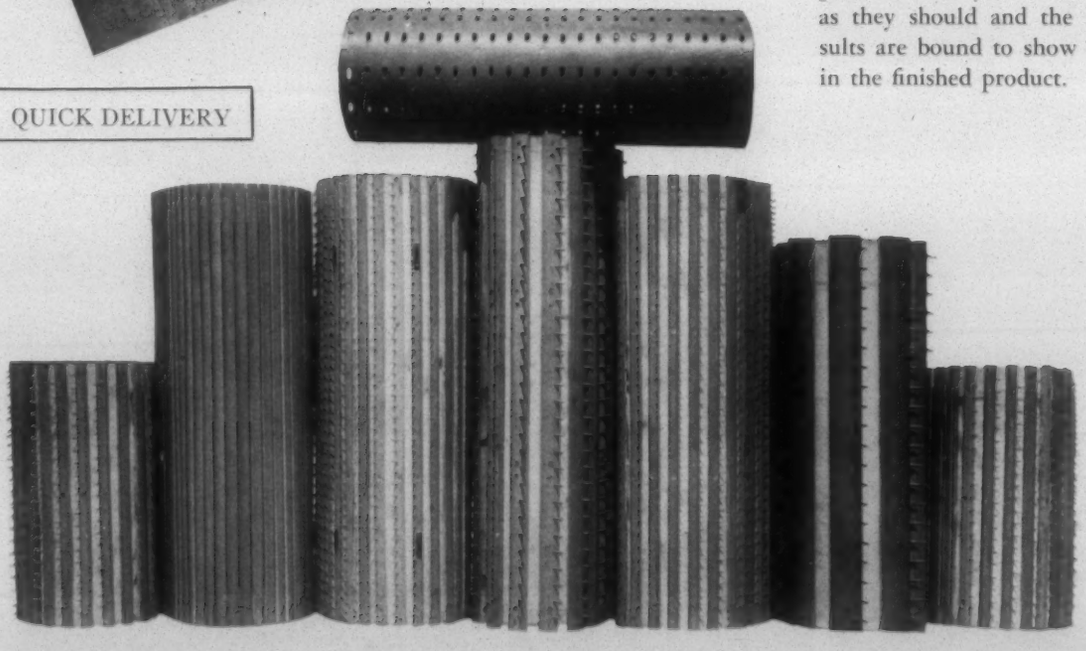
Off to a good start?

Opening and picking operations are of the utmost importance because if these operations are not performed right, no recompense can be made in subsequent processes and low quality yarn is the inevitable result. Make sure that your yarn gets off to a good start by checking frequently the condition of the WORKING units in your machines, including the

Picker Aprons

If these units are not doing their job efficiently, your pickers are not functioning as they should and the results are bound to show up in the finished product.

QUICK DELIVERY



Our aprons are made of QUALITY MATERIALS by experienced workmen . . . . made STURDY and STRONG to stand the gaff of today's high speed production demands.

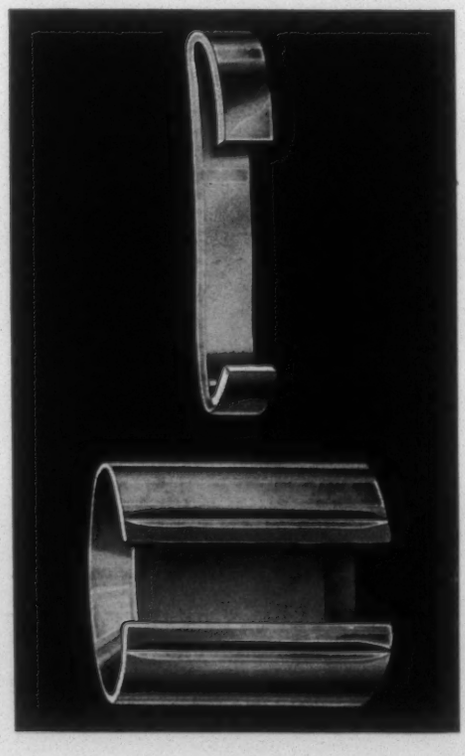
Any "Wearer of the Wings"
knows that

PRECISION BOMBING

would not be possible
without

PRECISION INSTRUMENTS

—and neither can effective results be obtained in the spinning room with inferior "instruments." Travelers that are not correctly designed; that are not uniform; or that do not have the proper metal composition and weight, can cause plenty of "misses" on production schedules and yarn quality.



U.S. Ring Travelers

will help you score hits on both targets because these travelers are made of the best materials obtainable, and at every step of manufacture are subjected to scientific inspection and control to assure their perfect uniformity.

Free Samples on Request

U. S. RING TRAVELER COMPANY

AMOS M. BOWEN, President and Treasurer

PROVIDENCE, R. I. GREENVILLE, S. C.

A Traveler for Every Fibre

Published Semi-Monthly by Clark Publishing Company, 218 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C. Subscription $1.50 per year in advance. Entered as second-class mail matter March 2, 1911, at Postoffice, Charlotte, N. C., under Act of Congress, March 2, 1897.

THIS IS NO. 37 OF A SERIES ON

GETTING THE MOST FROM WINDING

Information about winding designed to show improvements in winding equipment and new ideas in the winding operation

LUBRICATION OF ROTO-CONER*

The lubricating system of the Roto-Coner* has been designed to provide maximum protection with a minimum amount of attention. Practically all moving parts are completely enclosed and automatically lubricated by the splash system.

A visible oil gauge at the head end of the winder shows at all times the oil level in the reservoirs. Small quantities can be added from time to time so that the gauge will be always half-full. A high-grade petroleum oil having a Saybolt viscosity of 300 seconds at 100° F. is recommended.

Regular Oiling Schedule

Once every day the drive head ball bearings should be lubricated (with the winder stopped), using the same type of oil as in the frames.

The following points should be oiled once a week if the machine is operating 40 hours, twice a week if running 80 hours: traverse shaft ball bearings, conveyor pulleys, conveyor and cam chains. The switch roller and plunger also need weekly oiling. At these and other points, an oil having a Saybolt viscosity of 120 to 150 seconds at 100° F. is recommended.

Mills producing $\frac{5}{8}$" paper tubes at speeds of 500 to 600 y.p.m., should be sure that the tube holders are given a drop of oil every doff when running counts finer than 30s, every other doff when on counts coarser than 30s.

Franklin holders require a few drops of oil once a month.

Paper cone holders should be greased once a month, using #505 grease. Where the Builder is used, it should be oiled once a week. Wood cone bushings are to be oiled every 80 hours.

It is important to wipe up any excessive oil which might drop on the bed or conveyor belt. Frame screws SC-1700 should also be checked to prevent oil leaking onto the conveyor belts.

Yearly Cleaning of Oil Tubes and Reservoirs

Once a year the oil can be drained from the machine, and the oil tube, oil ring reservoirs and connections can be cleaned. This will insure against any section not receiving ample lubrication due to the oil tube becoming clogged.

With the plug at the remote end of the winder removed, the oil is allowed to drain out. Frame caps are also removed—and since each fifth frame cap is assembled to the frame by means of two long bolts which also go through the Shelf Bracket Feet, the Shelf will have to be supported by a block located under the Shelf and on Cam Shaft Housing (Fig. 1).

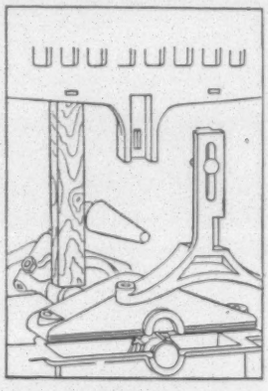


Fig. 1

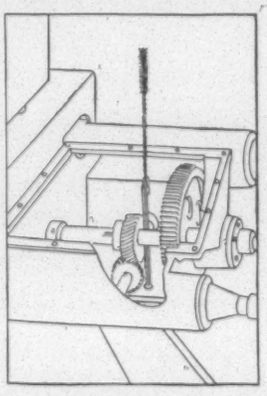


Fig. 2

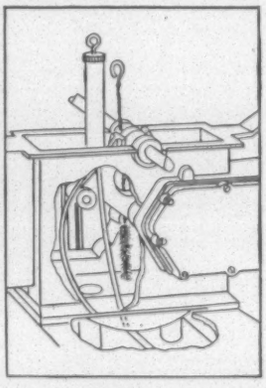


Fig. 3

With the oil drained from the machine, an "electrician's snake" without brush should be inserted through the tube from remote to head end; then with the brush attached (Fuller Brush, Catalog #1128), it should be snaked in through the opening at the head end created by removal of the pilot motor and base (Fig. 2), and drawn slowly through the tube to the remote end.

While drawing the brush through the tube, the frame connections should be probed with Fuller Brush, Catalog #1127 (Fig. 3). This brush should be allowed to remain in the oil tube to frame connection to prevent oil and lint being forced back into the frame. (This is a two-man job; one to draw the brush through the oil tube, the other to probe the connections.)

All excess oil in the oil reservoirs can be removed with a suction pump. Then, with the plug at the remote end back in place, the machine should be filled with 15 quarts of Solnus Oil (or equivalent) for each 100 spindles. Oil that has been drained from the reservoirs can, of course, be used again, after it has been strained through a felt cone.

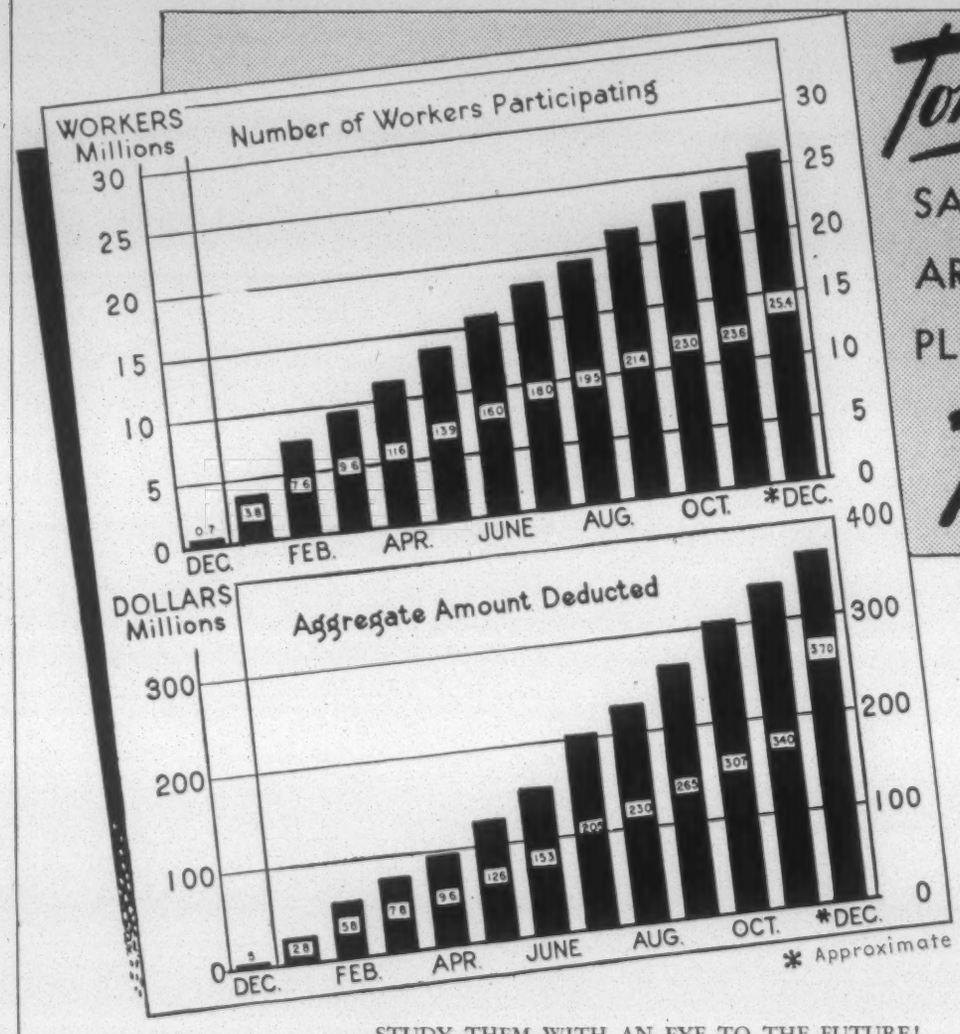
In replacing frame caps, the gaskets (44-6-2) should be inspected and replaced if damaged.

Quarterly Check on Supply

While the above measures need be taken only once a year, it is wise to check the frames at least once every three months. The oil gauge at the head end of the winder can be depended upon to indicate the amount of oil in the reservoirs, but this periodic inspection of all spindles will reveal any case of the oil tube becoming clogged.

Should a spindle be lacking oil, it will drop abruptly onto the traverse when the starting handle is pressed down. When such a condition prevails, oil should be added. The machine should also be checked for level and alignment (see "Getting the Most from Winding" No. 20).

After allowing three or four hours for the oil to reach its level, another check should be made. If any spindles are still not fully supplied, it is logical to assume that the flow of oil between sections has become obstructed, in which case, the oil tubes and connections must be cleaned as related above.



Tomorrow's SALES CURVES ARE BEING PLOTTED . . . Today

THESE CHARTS SHOW ESTIMATED PARTICIPATION IN PAYROLL SAVINGS PLANS FOR WAR SAVINGS BONDS (*Members of Armed Forces Included Starting August 1942*)

STUDY THEM WITH AN EYE TO THE FUTURE!

There is more to these charts than meets the eye. Not seen, but clearly projected into the future, is the sales curve of tomorrow. Here is the thrilling story of over 25,000,000 American workers who are today voluntarily saving close to FOUR AND A HALF BILLION DOLLARS per year in War Bonds through the Payroll Savings Plan.

Think what this money will buy in the way of guns and tanks and planes for Victory today—*and mountains of brand new consumer goods tomorrow.* Remember, too, that War Bond money grows in value every year it is saved, until at maturity it returns $4 for every $3 invested!

Here indeed is a solid foundation for the peace-time business that will follow victory. At the same time, it is a real tribute to the voluntary American way of meeting emergencies that has seen us through every crisis in our history.

But there is still more to be done. As our armed forces continue to press the attack in all quarters of the globe, as war costs mount, so must the record of our savings keep pace.

Clearly, on charts like these, tomorrow's Victory —*and tomorrow's sales curves*—are being plotted today by 50,000,000 Americans who now hold WAR BONDS.

EVERYBODY EVERY PAYDAY AT LEAST 10%

Save with War Savings Bonds

This space is a contribution to America's all-out war effort by
TEXTILE BULLETIN

AN EXPLANATION

. . . *that needs no apology!*

To all our friends who have been unable to secure Nacconol NR readily during the past few months, we feel that an explanation is due!

Nacconol NR — the leading synthetic organic detergent — is being used in ever-increasing quantities by both the Army and Navy:

In Salt Water Soap (replacing cocoanut oil types)
For Army Mobile Laundries
In Camouflage Paints
In Synthetic Rubber and Explosives,
and in other vital war necessities.

Nacconol NR production has been increased many fold and we are doing everything possible to meet the unprecedented demand. Meanwhile, we ask that you bear with us if we are unable to take care of your needs as promptly as heretofore.

Like many other products, Nacconol NR has "gone to war" in a big way to help hasten the day of complete and final Victory!

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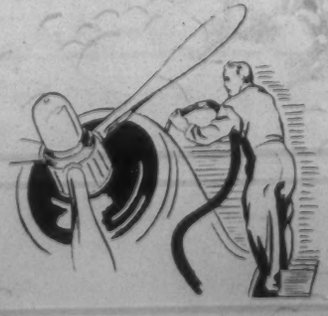
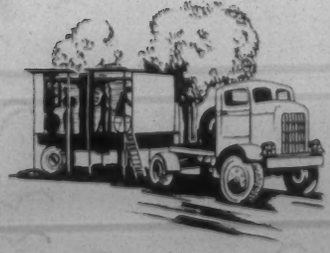
SHIPBOARD LAUNDRIES

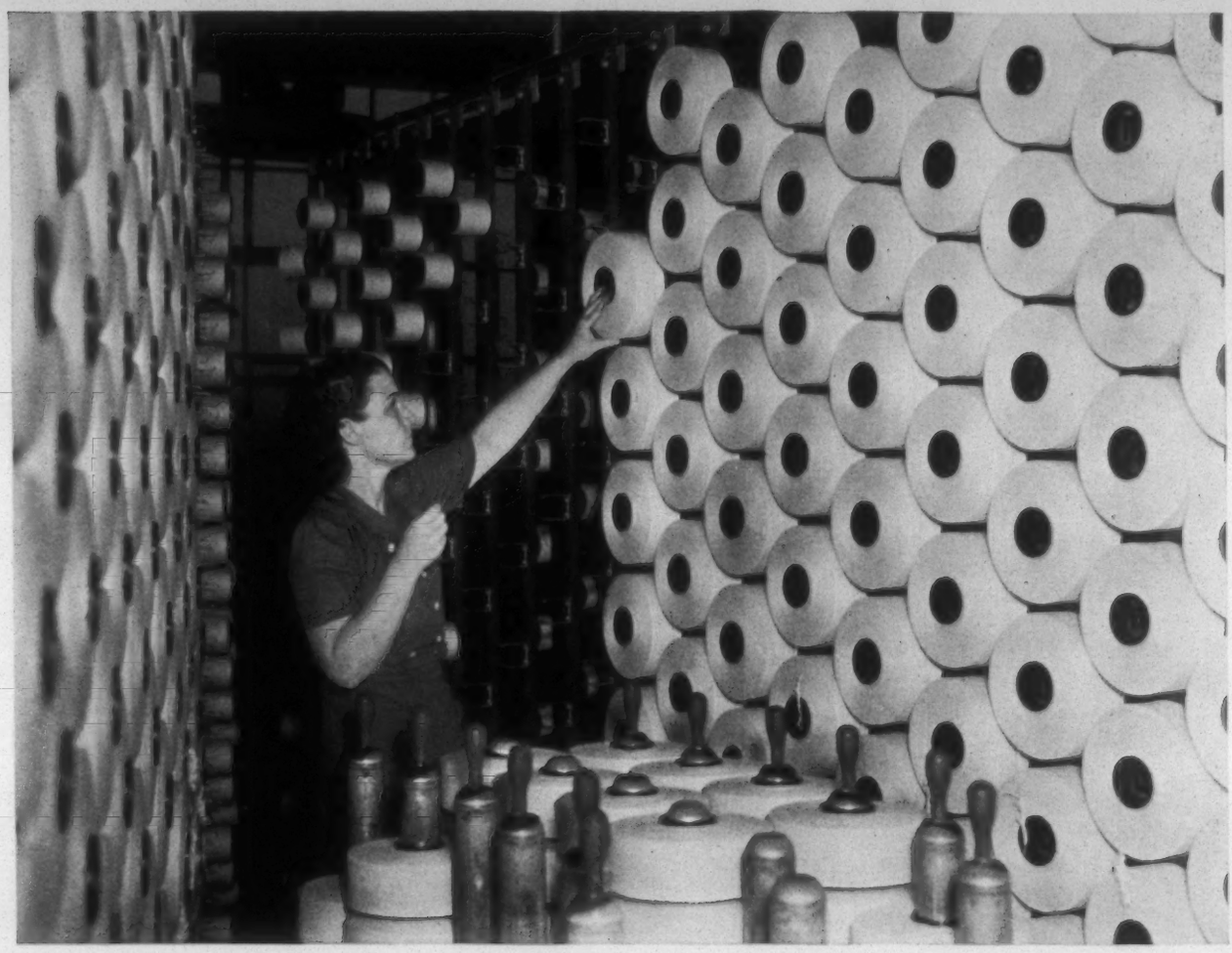


SYNTHETIC RUBBER

CAMOUFLAGE AND EXPLOSIVES



MOBILE LAUNDRIES



The Creel that Turns Itself Inside Out

UNIQUE design of the Creel on the Barber-Colman Super-Speed Warper is one of several reasons why change time between warps is reduced to a minimum. This creel is made with traversable banks of cheese holders so that it can be loaded on the inside of the frame at the same time that a beam is being run from the cheeses on the outside. When the running beam is finished, the loaded banks are traversed to the outside and a new beam is starting to run within approximately 15 minutes after the previous beam was doffed. Features like this, which contribute to efficiency in obtaining high production, are important at any time — but especially so these days, when war goods are in urgent demand. Mills with Barber-Colman equipment are fortunately situated to keep up with today's high standards and demands on quality and volume requirements.

For Example . . .

The following production figures show results being obtained in a prominent mill running medium counts for two-ply twills used in uniforms and other similar military cotton goods.

Count	20s
Ends on Beam	396
Yards per Beam	20,000
Net Wgt. of Full Beam,	470 lbs.
Beams per Warper per 24-hour Day	28

AUTOMATIC SPOOLERS • SUPER-SPEED WARPERS • WARP TYING MACHINES • TWISTER CREELS • MOISTURE CONTENT CONTROLS

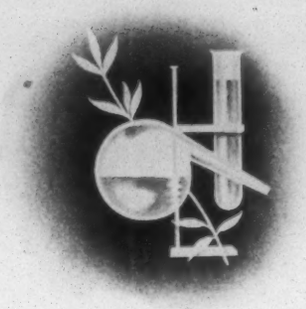
BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY

ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.

FRAMINGHAM, MASS., U. S. A. GREENVILLE, S. C., U. S. A. MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

THE DYESTUFF SITUATION

Yesterday...



Today...

Twenty-five years ago the need for color was urgent. European sources of supply had been shut off and America's textile industry was threatened with a desperate situation unless it could get dyes quickly.

This brought about the birth of a new American industry—dyestuffs. It was little realized at the time how vital a part this infant was to play in the American scheme of living. The early struggles of the newcomer to survive were many. During its weakest years the textile industry fostered the infant, assisting in its development through helpful advice and guidance. It aided the dyestuffs industry in establishing products for which the need was greatest and by accepting these products it gave the necessary impetus to further research and planning.

The colors first manufactured left much to be desired, but textile mills were patient. They cooperated wholeheartedly and only a few years elapsed before manufacturers were turning out dyestuffs of highest quality, satisfactorily fulfilling requirements. The youthful industry kept growing—ever stronger—making an increasingly broader range of important products. Initial production of anthraquinone and thioindigoid derivative vat colors was well received by dyers and printers and the period 1920 to 1930 represented a decade of rapid growth. Complete lines of direct, developed, sulfur and acid colors were introduced, and subsequent years witnessed further expansion in the vat color field.

Development of the organic chemicals industry was paralleled by the growth in chemical education. Many of the chemists, chemical engineers and technicians trained during this period became leaders of the industry. The future was bright, the horizons were broad, the opportunities unlimited for the betterment of existing products and the development of new ones.

World War II—the United States has at its command a complete, integrated and self-sufficient organic chemical and dyestuffs industry, supplying great quantities of vital materials essential to the war effort. Its importance to our national welfare and security is further emphasized through its contribution of highly trained chemical engineering and technical personnel to the many chemical, munitions and powder plants necessary to carry on a global war.

The dyestuffs industry is supplying the armed forces with the fastest colors available which meet the rigid requirements for durability and service. In addition, there are over 1200 colors available for use in the manufacture of permissible and essential civilian textiles, paper, leather, paint, rubber and other products. Other important contributions to the nation's economy resulting from research in the dyestuffs field are neoprene chloroprene rubber, synthetic camphor, pharmaceutical chemicals, refrigerants and air conditioning chemicals, tetraethyl lead, textile and dyeing assistants, and water repellents.

The infant industry has reached maturity, shouldering its burden well. As far as chemicals and dyes are concerned, this country need no longer fear the consequences of isolation. This has been proved by the events of the past 12 months. Substitutions may occasionally be necessary because of priorities, allocations and other wartime contingencies but the dyestuff industry will do its utmost to satisfy all demands for colors. Du Pont is proud of the part it has played in the growth and development of the American dyestuffs industry. When the world is again at peace, lessons of the last thirty years will have served to give America—*Better Things for Better Living... through Chemistry.*

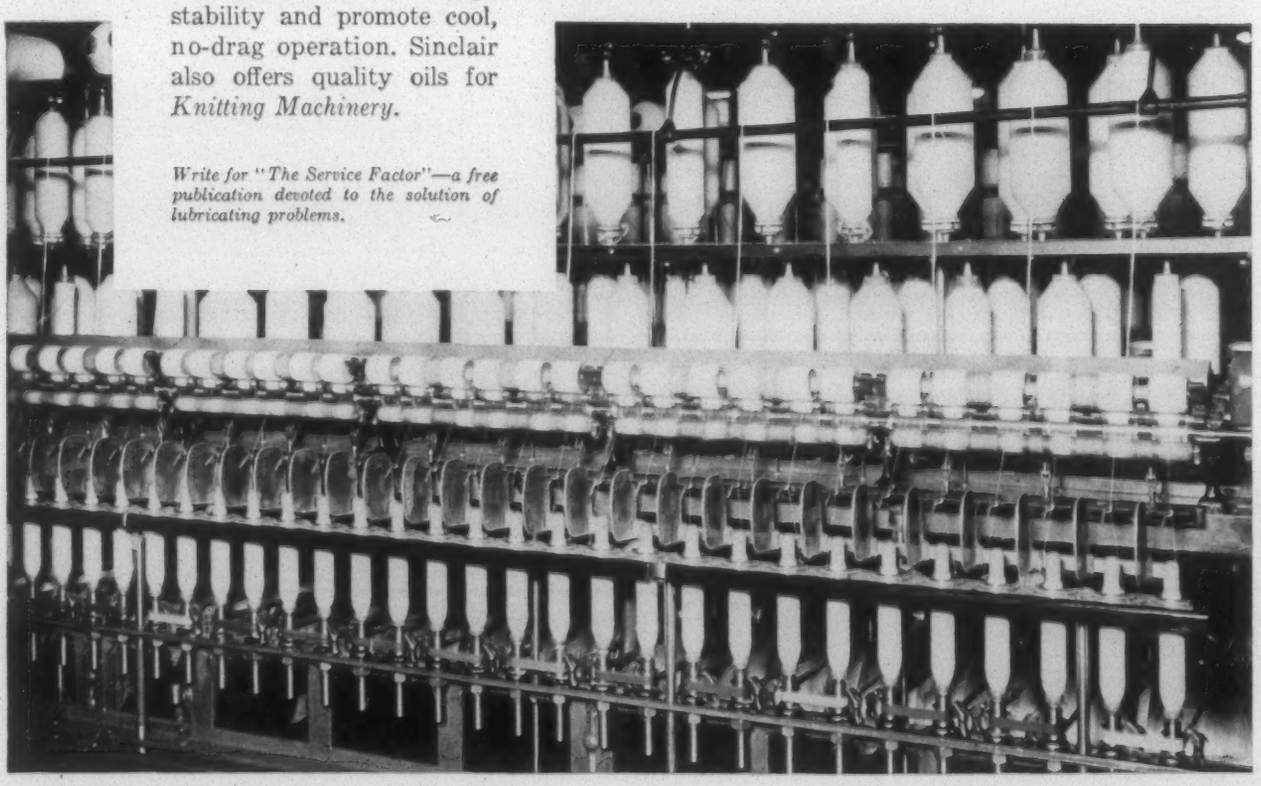
DU PONT DYESTUFFS
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO. (INC.) ORGANIC CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT, DYESTUFFS DIVISION
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

BREAK THROUGH leads to success—*breakdown*, to defeat. To avoid breakdown and delay in *TEXTILE MILL* operation use . . .

. . . SINCLAIR LILY WHITE OILS specially developed for *correct* spindle lubrication under all loads, speeds, and continuous operation. These oils have high stability and promote cool, no-drag operation. Sinclair also offers quality oils for *Knitting Machinery.*

Write for "The Service Factor"—a free publication devoted to the solution of lubricating problems.



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TEXTILE BULLETIN

MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

Vol. 63 February 15, 1943 No. 12

COTTON'S PART IN THE WAR

By HERMAN CONE
President, Revolution Cotton Mills and Proximity Mfg. Co., Greensboro, N. C.*

COTTON has already played and will continue to play a major part in this global war. In fact, a study of its role in the prosecution of the war reveals that it is second only to steel as the most vital war material.

From the time the recruit is inducted into service, through his training and during his active fighting service on the land, in the air and on and under the sea, cotton, in its many forms, is indispensable to his efficiency, his safety and his general welfare.

Even before he arrives at a camp or training station, clothing, bedding, barrack bags and many other essential items made from cotton textiles await him. Long before he is ready for active warfare cotton serves him in innumerable ways. When he becomes prepared for advanced training and actual combat, the use of cotton by him and for him increases multifold.

Herman Cone

Indeed, it is a valuable miracle fiber which has been fashioned in many different ways for varied uses in widely separated places. This global war has truly tested cotton and found it "not wanting."

It has been estimated that every two men in service require the expenditure of goods and materials made from one bale of cotton. This is not difficult to believe when we consider the following statement as an indication of some of the Army uses for cotton:

The American soldier wears or uses some article made from cotton fabric 24 hours a day. He uses a cotton towel for his morning bath. In summer he wears all-cotton underwear and even his winter underwear contains a number of 50 per cent cotton. During the summer his entire uniform is cotton; for fatigue duty, his work clothes are entirely cotton. When it rains, he wears a raincoat of which the base is cotton; the linings and pocketings of his woolen trousers and overcoat are of cotton. Handkerchiefs, ties and socks are made principally of cotton. His tentage is of cotton. Inside is found a cot provided with cotton sheets, cotton pillow cases and a cotton mattress. He protects himself from flies and mosquitos with a cotton netting. His wounds or injuries are swabbed with cotton and wrapped with cotton. His cartridge bag, his magazine cases, his bedding roll, his haversack or field bag are all made of cotton materials.

Cotton is a paradox. It is warmest for coldest climates and coolest in the hottest jungle.

A large amount of Arctic clothing is made from cotton fabrics. The chief components of Arctic clothing are layers of soft, light insulating material to hold the heat of the body inclosed in a wind-resistant cover to keep the heat from blowing away. The chief requisites of these fabrics are that they possess strength and a natural high water repellency. Cotton possesses these qualities to a marked degree. In the tropics, too, our soldiers wear cottons, designed for comfort. Lightweight fabrics, colored with fast dyes, resist extreme heat, rain and perspiration.

Hearing the story of how cotton goes out into the camp or field, into tanks and tires and balloons and airplanes and dozens of other uses, we see that this fiber carries a most important contribution to the war effort.

Let me describe just a few of the more dramatic uses to which cotton is being put.

A vast amount of cotton seine twine is used for camouflage nets. These nets are used to cover big guns in place ready to beat off an attack from land, sea or air. The nets may be fixed up with artificial grass, leaves, boughs and many other things to make the place they cover look like anything except what it is. That is the main advantage of camouflage nets. They can be used to make imitations of almost any kind, they are easily packed up and moved in a hurry from place to place and may be fixed up to look like a lawn one time and a lake or a rock pile or even woods the next. Huge amounts of duck and canvas are required by

*"Cotton's Part in the War" was delivered before the National Cotton Conference Forum of the New York Cotton Exchange, Jan. 29, 1943. Mr. Cone is president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association and vice-president of the Cotton-Textile Institute.

our forces. In addition to tents, tarpaulin and shelters, duck is used in the construction of folding boats and life rafts. Since Army bombers are land planes, they will sink in a few minutes if forced down on the water, and they may be hundreds of miles from land. In these planes there is a folded, rubberized canvas boat or raft, limp and flat and stored in a small space. But immediately when the plane strikes the water, one of the crew opens a port in the plane, grabs the folded boat and squeezes a spot marked with colored paint as he throws the canvas boat into the sea. By the time the crew jumps into the water and swims with emergency provisions to the boat, a tube of compressed gas has inflated their boat, some types of which can easily hold up to ten men with provisions until rescuers in ships or sea planes called by radio can find and take them from the sea.

It is the same duck and the same type of boat that is used by the engineers to transport infantry across a stream or lake. The same type of boat also rides in bombers being ferried across the Atlantic to help our allies in Europe.

One of the problems in connection with air defense is proper shelter for aircraft motors while they are being overhauled or repaired under conditions which do not make it possible to get back to headquarters hangars. The answer of the United States Army Air Corps to this problem is a new portable aircraft shelter called a "panzer hangar." It has a framework of tubular steel with a covering of duck which has been specially treated to make it gasoline-proof, oil-proof, water-proof, wind-proof and dust-proof. It is a giant "nose bag" contraption large enough to enclose the motor of a bomber. The inside is cozy and warm and platforms give room for several men to work on the engines of the plants. A panzer hangar weighs only 2,800 pounds, so that a modern American bomber can carry its own hangar.

Steadily Increased Demands

The chief problem of the textile industry ever since it appeared that war was imminent has been more and more production to take care of the huge quantity of goods that have been required by the armed forces, and to supply other essential needs. I think that I can say with justifiable pride that our mills have done a good job. Let's compare 1939 figures with those of the year just passed. In 1939 our mills consumed an average of 614,000 bales of cotton per month. In 1942 we used 953,000 bales per month or an increase of 55 per cent. In some of the divisions of the industry the increases have been spectacular.

The cotton industry spun 55 per cent more cotton on eight per cent less equipment.

Let's look at duck. The increase over 1939 amounts to nearly 300 per cent. Some of this was brought about by production in carpet mills which had been converted, but most of the increase was accomplished by greater running time of duck mills and loom conversion within the regular cotton industry. It is noteworthy in this connection that the production of carded sales yarn in 1942 is estimated at 800,000,000 pounds, or double the amount in 1939. Weaving mills on heavy goods unquestionably bought large quantities of this increased poundage of sales yarn output in order to manufacture duck.

Osnaburg, which is a coarsely woven heavy fabric often made with part waste yarn, is also an important war material. The production of this fabric in 1942 was about four times as much as it was in 1939. It is used for sandbags and for packaging food products and chemicals, and is serving as a substitute for burlap.

Many Handicaps

The total production of the cotton-textile industry in 1942 is estimated at 11,800 million linear yards as against 8,421 million yards in 1939. This tremendous increase was accomplished in spite of the fact that there was less cotton-textile equipment available at the beginning of 1942 than there was in 1939. As a matter of fact we started 1939 with 26 million spindles in place, and 1942 with slightly over 24 million, a decrease of nearly eight per cent. In other words, we spun 55 per cent more cotton on eight per cent less equipment.

Our industry worked under many handicaps. Mill managers had problems to work out. It was impossible to do anything about securing new machinery adaptable to the new cloths needed. The machines already installed had to be readapted to perform the operations necessary. Many fine goods mills or mills that had been manufacturing staple goods for a steady civilian demand suddenly found themselves faced with the problem of converting their machines for new and heavier constructions. To make this story of quantity and quality production short and easily comprehended, it is only necessary to state that textile mill machinery is very elastic in its adaptations, mill managers are very resourceful in their engineering ability, and textile mill executives and employees are willing and eager to do their part.

This did not happen as simply as it is told. There was much "blood, sweat and tears" spent in the task. There has been much rapid depreciation of machinery and much financial cost involved in these changes, but the mills delivered the goods, and they are proud of their contributions to the war effort.

There was the problem of adapting the employees to the new constructions, the new standards that had to be met by Government requirements.

There was the problem of securing the types of cotton necessary to make the needed product.

(*Continued on Page 64*)

SPECIALIST AND GENERAL PRACTITIONER IN ONE

Each one of our plants specializes to a considerable extent in dyeing yarn for a different purpose peculiar to its own territory. However, special knowledge gained in this way is pooled, so that each plant is in effect a "general practitioner" with broad experience.

Our Philadelphia plant is well known for the excellent job it does on cotton knitting yarns for polo shirts, sportswear, underwear, children's wear and other fabrics made on large circular machines. Fabrics of this type are illustrated herewith, also some of our facilities in Philadelphia for dyeing and winding yarns for all purposes.

Whether your yarn dyed fabrics are for civilian or military use, Franklin Process specialists can probably help you.

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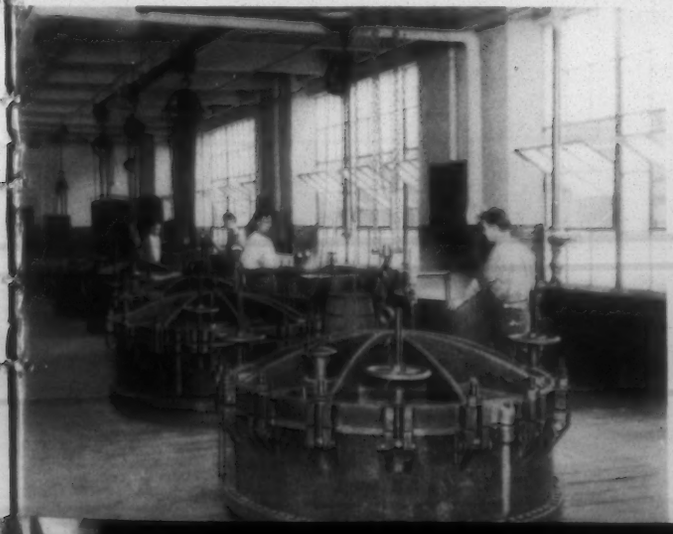
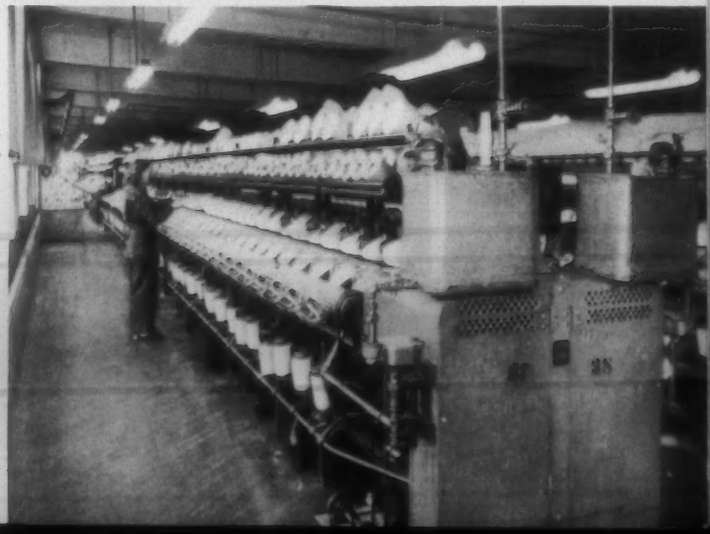
SECTION OF OUR PHILADELPHIA DYE HOUSE



CORNER OF OUR PHILADELPHIA WINDING ROOM



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Resynon Finishing Compounds

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Sizing and Printing Gums

•

Heavy Chemicals

One formula does not fit all water repellent requirements any more than one suit of clothes fits all men. That's why we give you a CHOICE of formulas, when you use Ahcopel.

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If desired, we make the emulsion mildew resistant, to Government specifications. The degree of water repellency can also be regulated to needs.

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The wide adaptability and the efficiency of Ahcopel are due to our long experience in this field. Ahcopel was one of the first water repellents developed in this country.

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Conserving Head-Motion Parts

By H. E. WENRICH – PART ONE

THE maintenance department, unconsciously, takes on the worries of every department in the mill when the mill is rushing production. Machinery will break down; parts will wear out; shortages of replacements will occasionally develop, and at such times, it is up to the maintenance crews to keep the wheels running smoothly.

Usually, in fact, very little thought is given to the source of replacements by machinery fixers. If the general run of fixers had to contend with the mental strain of producing needed parts of vital material when no such parts are on hand in the supply room, they would co-operate more readily with maintenance men. Obviously, the job of fixing could be lightened considerably when all hands work together in easing the day's work. How this works out can be exemplified more clearly by the following:

In one weaving section of a fairly large plant, a fixer had considerable head-motion trouble on a dobby loom. Jacks were being broken every few weeks, and in a pessimistic feeling of overcoming the trouble the fixer confided his thoughts on the whole job in general to the supply-room attendant. Fortunately, the man handing out supplies happened to be a competent loomfixer, whose age had been responsible for his being shifted from the weave-shed to the supply room. Investigation located the trouble. The jacks were striking against the rocking bar, resulting in costly breakage. Needless to say, the younger fixer had learned a loom-fix which would never be forgotten—and at the same time received a much more valuable lesson—the need of co-operation. Older fixers well know that an increase in co-operation shows a decrease in machinery shut-downs.

Numerous innovations will permit broken dobby jacks to be used "as is." Of course, when new parts are plentiful, every motion on any type of machine can be kept at top performance. But to keep machinery functioning at high efficiency with broken or inferior parts is truly an art. And in many instances, it can be done.

Changing Dobby Jacks

Let us take a 16-jack dobby as an example. If the loom is mounted with an average weave, it will comprise a harness set of approximately 12 shafts. Should a jack break, or at a warp-out one or two broken jacks be noticed, the broken parts can be shifted to the back. The jacks removed from the back can be shifted to the front.

On certain loom models the rear jacks control the monkey-motion and/or the box motion. These jacks should be as nearly perfect as possible. When making temporary repairs, shift the idle jacks near the front with the damaged jacks. Rare indeed, excepting on fancies, are the full amount of dobby jacks called into work.

Even on fancies (where the rear jacks are needed to operate harness lifting), it is possible to run the box change by fashioning a small cam to work off the dobby-cylinder shaft. The cam is placed outside the worm-wheel spring and spring tension collar. Action is transmitted through a leverage on which the cam lifts, the lifting wire running directly to the box-change lever or pawl. However, this box call is limited to a 2×2, 2×4 or 4×4 pickage of two different filling yarns and cannot be used on plaids or filling mix over the four-pick call. This is an ideal set-up on multiple-shuttle 2×1 looms, as it saves wear on the rear dobby jack and combination. It also avoids the necessity of pegging the dobby chain for the usual method of box control.

Badly-worn jacks often are kept working unknowingly, due to the weave construction. On tabby weaves, wear will not show up until something suddenly breaks or gives—unless a fixer is looking for trouble. Whereas on twills, satins, and especially faille weaves or fancies, jacks appearing satisfactory will show hidden wear by the frequent mispicks, skips and other defects showing crosswise of the woven cloth.

This hidden wear lies inside the head-motion assembly and is located on the jack buttons, or combinations at the buttons and holes. Hidden wear can also frequently be

TEXTILE REPAIRS FACILITATED BY ORDER P-139

Indicating the importance the Government assigns to textile manufacture, the War Production Board on Feb. 3 granted a rating of AA-2X to the industry for procurement of maintenance, repair and operating supplies.

According to WPB officials, textile operators have not as yet realized the advantages offered by assignment of this rating, next to the highest available.

The new preference rating may be used, first, for keeping the machinery, plant or equipment in sound working condition; and second, to restore machinery, plant or equipment which has been rendered unfit for practical service by wear or tear or other damage.

The order applies to all branches of the textile industry (cotton, woolen and worsted, dyeing and finishing, clothing, knit goods, rayon, nylon and silk, and cordage) plus the leather industry. Small plants are affected to the same degree as the largest mills, whether they are on war work or not.

Administrator of Order P-139 is Clifton E. Watson, chief of the textile mill maintenance section,

(*Continued on Page 62*)

located on the upper or lower combination knives at the front end, or back at the connection.

If jack buttons are badly worn, usually the combination will be found badly worn also, requiring replacement. At times, combinations slip free from the jack button while the loom is in operation. Inexperienced fixers often try to keep looms operating by placing the combination back on the button, and tightening up on the adjusting screws which press the jacks closer together. This is a sloppy fix. If combinations slip free—providing no excessive play is found in the assembly—rest assured that the jack button or the combination center hole is badly worn. The best and only fix is to remove the damaged parts and exchange with unworn parts from the back, or either replace with new parts.

Repairing Worn Jacks

Jacks damaged by excessively worn buttons can be repaired in the maintenance department. Some supply houses furnish buttons for such repair. The old button is ground off flush with the jack face and a hole is drilled exact center of the button position for the replacement. The new button is shaped with a smaller diameter end to fit the hole, and after insertion, the excess metal projection on the opposite side is mushroomed down to hold the button in place. However, these buttons may be hard to secure. If so, the following fix will answer the purpose as good or better:

Grind off the defective button. Drill a hole through the jack in button position to exact diameter. Cut a short length of cold-rolled steel the same diameter as the button and insert in the hole just made. Weld the new button in place in the back. The button side must be perfectly smooth and free from rough spots such as weld beads, etc. Grind off excess metal at the weld.

Here is one important rule: *never use a worn jack and a new combination, or vice versa.* The new replacement will be worn out in short order. And every week, as well as on each occasion the dobby is worked on for replacing jacks or combinations, be sure plenty of grease and oil are used. Lack of lubricant will cause plenty of dobby-motion trouble. The prime consideration from the maintenance department angle is to make positive that friction is reduced to a minimum so excessive wear will be reduced to nearly zero.

Worn Combinations

When jack backs (combinations) are badly worn at the hole, they are usually unfit for further service. Likewise, if the top or bottom hook holes are worn excessively, the back is rendered useless. If wear is noticeable at the back of the top or bottom hook hole, the combination can occasionally be used by exchanging the hooks and using the back upside down from previous position. This trick often has kept combinations in use for many months, as wear usually shows at but one place—either the top or at the bottom.

When inspecting head-motion assembly for wear, excessive wear on hook buttons or combination holes can be easily discovered by taking hold of the hook fronts and working them in and out. If worn, movement is immoderate, and the combination should be exchanged for a good one.

The front, hook-end of hooks also becomes worn or weak. If worn, the hook occasionally jumps or slides off the hook bar. In this case, using the jack wrench, the front end can be bent down to increase the hook angle in order to prevent it sliding off the bar. Another requirement may be grinding the hook bar so the knife-like edge is sharper and on an increased angle. When the hooks are weak, the hook-end will gradually give, causing the hook to slide off the bar. In this fix, bend the hook down in front with the jack wrench. If the hook gives too much and bends easily—as if the metal is soft, the hook should be replaced with a new hook.

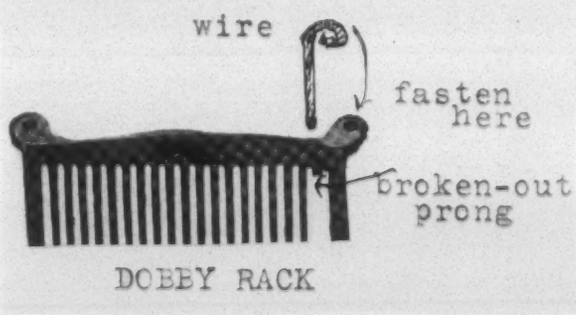
Scrapping and Saving

Whenever head-motion parts are received in the maintenance room, they should be inspected for wear and those showing possibilities of reconditioning should be placed ready for immediate repair. Other parts should be cast aside for scrap. Of those for salvage, jacks should be repaired and binned for fixer requirements; jack-backs should be gone over and repaired if possible, and complete combinations be ready for the fixer. Hooks worn at the front can be ground down and length of hook increased in depth and angle. When a part is needed, it should be available at once.

Perhaps one of the most misused and misunderstood parts on the head-motion is the dobby rack. Fixer learners often break the racks when trying to bend a hook which may be binding. When working with a jack wrench, care must be taken to avoid extreme pressure being exerted against the rack prongs.

Should one prong be broken out in the front, a good fix is to exchange the rack with an opposite-hand loom is possible. This places the broken prong to the rear of that particular loom and eliminates the need for a new rack.

However, should the broken rack need replacement with a perfect part and no part is available, it can be repaired, as shown in the illustration.



DOBBY RACK

Making use of a damaged dobby needle or broken harness wire, the short length of wire shown can be shaped to fit the break and fastened to the rack stud. This fix can be used from either side or any place through the middle by fashioning the wire to required length.

Welding of Prongs

Another fix which is far better is to weld a suitable prong in position. If no metal is available, wire can be used for the purpose. Where welding is unavailable, the rack can be removed and a hole drilled down through the prong position, inserting a wire of the required length and then

(*Continued on Page 60*)

RAYON REPORTS

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AN IMPORTANT PART of our 4-PLY SERVICE is that of bringing you news of important rayon happenings—new processes, new uses, new textile regulations. Since there are so many noteworthy things happening these days, we are starting a regular news letter in this issue. Future issues will appear regularly.

WAR NOTE—More and more rayon is going to the armed forces . . . in cord for tires for planes and cars . . . in bomb 'chutes . . . in equipment parachutes . . . in bullet-proof gas tanks, electrical insulation, and other vital uses. In addition, rayon is helping Latin American good neighbors to keep their industry going . . . is helping to keep the hosiery industry going in this country as a definite part of the war effort. All this means that there will be less rayon available for civilian consumers . . . and more problems for merchandisers of rayon goods.

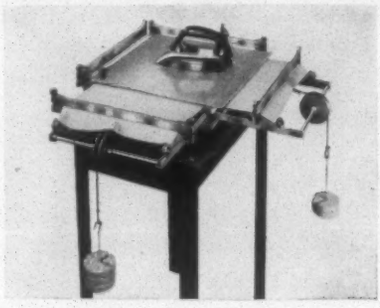
In view of this, we urge you to make the best use of available rayon yarns. Make wearable, durable, serviceable types of fabric. Don't exaggerate your requirements. Order only the amount of yarn or fiber that you will use. And don't hoard yarn. If you have a government contract, and have on hand yarns which you will not use in filling this contract, don't let them lie idle. Give the other fellow a chance to even out his production.

HELP FOR HOSIERY INDUSTRY

There has been an acute need in the hosiery industry for a yarn finish or size which would enable the trade to handle high twist in a single direction when using rayon yarn.

"Avconit," a finish for controlling high twist yarns, which was developed in anticipation of this need, is helping the hosiery industry through a transition period. It is considered by the trade to be about the best finish available for controlling high twist yarns.

Work on "Avconit" types of finish, even though already successful, is being carried forward in further research and experimentation.



NEW MACHINE FOR TESTING DIMENSIONAL RESTORABILITY

We're using a new machine for this important testing now. It was originated by U. S. Testing Company, and we find that it gives a more scientific, accurate prediction than any other test now used. Write us for complete information regarding machine and method.

NEW USES FOR "AVISCO"

"Avisco" high tenacity rayon staple is now going into a lot of new articles—men's shirts, underwear, pajamas, and neckties; men's and women's handkerchiefs and hosiery; women's dress fabrics and knitted underwear; babies' diapers. And—lint-free spun rayon wiping cloths for high-grade optical instruments used by the Army and Navy.

BETTER FIBER FOR CARPETS AND BLANKETS

A smooth cross-section rayon staple with improved properties—"Tufton"—has been evolved for use in the above field. Field tests have been approved by two manufacturers. We invite others to test this new rayon staple.

RAYON BRISTLES FOR PAINT BRUSHES

Research starting in December, 1941, has resulted in satisfactory bristles now being produced commercially from 150 denier Bright CROWN rayon yarn beamed in the Textile Unit.

TEXTILE UNIT NOW EQUIPPED FOR WOOLEN, WORSTED SPINNING

Our Textile Unit at Marcus Hook, Pa., has just about any kind of textile mill equipment that you can imagine. We have recently added woolen and worsted spinning equipment for experimentation and research devoted to the solution of mill problems. Here's free practical assistance to mill owners and operators. Have you a tough nut to crack? Our technicians would be delighted to try to help solve the problem.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

PRACTICAL TEXTILE DESIGNING

PART FOUR

By THOMAS NELSON

Dean of the Textile School, North Carolina State College, Raleigh

Part four of Dean Nelson's series continues a discussion of what is back of the designing of various weaves. Other weaves will be dealt with in the March 1 and succeeding issues of Textile Bulletin.

ALL warp threads are drawn through the harness according to some arrangement by which certain patterns or designs are to be produced. This order is called a "drawing-in draft."

To obtain the drawing-in draft a full repeat or a number of full repeats of the pattern is necessary, so that when the threads are drawn through the harness shafts the pattern will join correctly. Fig. 33 is a design for which the drawing-in draft has to be obtained.

The simplest method of obtaining the number of harness shafts on which the design can be made, the order in which

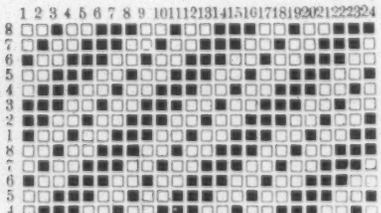


Fig. 33

the threads have to be drawn through the harness, and the number of picks on which the design repeats is as follows: On the top of design mark the number of the threads in

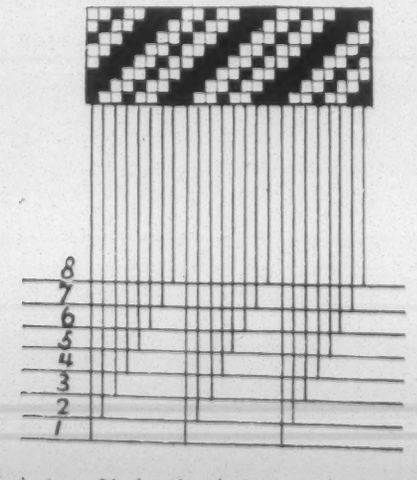


Fig. 34

design. Under the design, mark the number of threads as they occur in the design according as they weave; that is, all threads that weave differently mark differently, beginning with number one and upwards, and all threads that weave the same way as any of the preceding, mark the same number as the thread preceding. This is also done in the picks. In Fig. 33 there are 24 threads in design given. By following the numbers under the design it will be seen that the first eight threads weave differently and so are marked from 1 to 8. The threads that follow are exactly the same as the first eight so that there are three repeats of the pattern in the design given. In the picks there are two repeats of the pattern. The highest number under the design will therefore represent the number of harness shafts on which this design can be woven, because that number of threads weave differently from each other, and each thread working different requires a separate harness shaft. The drawing-in draft is also illustrated clearly at Fig. 34, the horizontal lines representing the harness shafts and the vertical lines the thread drawn through the shaft from the design. When the threads are drawn through the shafts in this order, the drawing-in draft is known as a "straight" draft.

Repeat of Pattern

A pattern is said to be complete when the threads in the pattern begin to repeat themselves. For example, in a two up and two down twill the pattern is complete on four threads and four picks, the fifth thread being the same as the first, the sixth thread the same as the second, and so on. The same thing occurs in the picks, the fifth pick being like the first, the sixth pick like the second, and so on; so it will readily be seen what is meant by repeat of pattern.

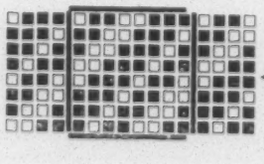


Fig. 35

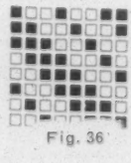


Fig. 36

Fig. 35 is a design with more than one full repeat of the pattern, and the object is to obtain one full repeat in some part of the design. This is illustrated by the heavy bar. It will be seen how the pattern joins correctly.

Chain Plans

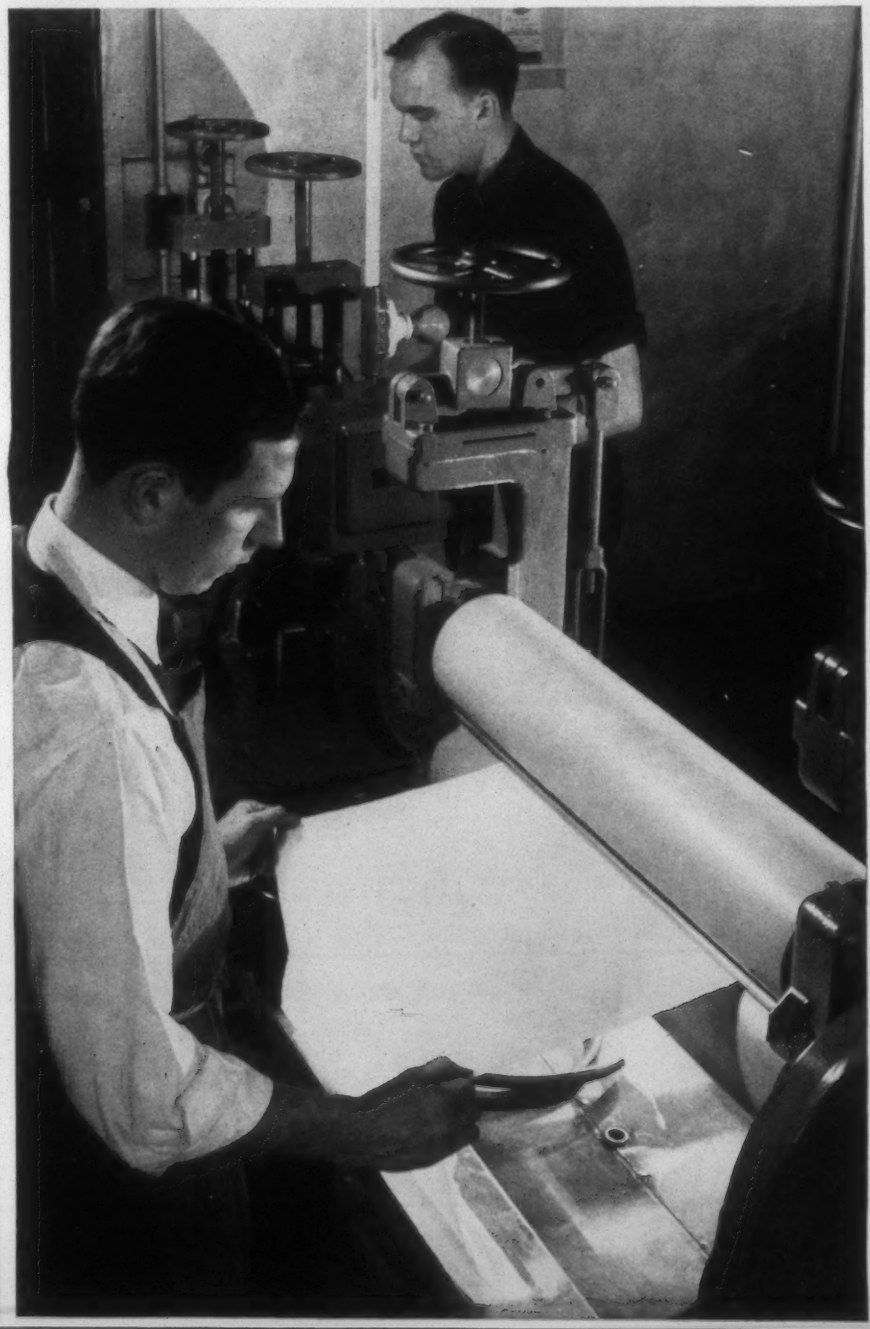
Fancy goods are made on a dobby and all designs that are made on the dobby require a chain plan construction for them. The chain is a series of bars linked together. In each bar a number of small holes are bored and a peg is driven into one of these holes according to the chain plan.

Is the set ~~light~~ *heavy*?

PAD AND CALENDER—Padding and calendering are probably two of the most difficult plant operations to reproduce satisfactorily in the laboratory. However, after much experimenting over a period of years, the Rohm & Haas laboratory has developed both a pad and calender which closely simulate mill conditions. The pad, shown in the foreground, and the calender, shown in the background, are electrically operated with controlled regulation of speed, pressure, and heat. The calender may be used for both plain and hydraulic calendering as well as for back-filling.

SEMI-WORKS FOR THE INDUSTRY — Specially-designed padders, calenders, drying ovens, slashers, and other indispensable textile equipment make the Rohm & Haas Sales Service Laboratory a valuable semi-works for the entire textile finishing industry.

In this complete textile finishing plant in miniature, new products receive tests under conditions almost exactly similar to actual mill conditions. Here, customers' problems are evaluated and checked to find the best possible solution. Let our semi-works for the textile industry assist you with your operating problem.



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Manufacturers of Chemicals including Plastics . . . Synthetic Insecticides . . . Fungicides . . . Enzymes . . . Chemicals for the Leather, Textile and other Industries

Every peg in the chain will cause a harness shaft to be raised by the dobby; therefore, if the pegs are put in the chain according to any special plan or order, the harness shafts will be raised in that order.

It has already been ascertained that eight harness shafts are required to weave Fig. 33, therefore, the eight threads that weave different from each other in the design will be the chain plan.

Note: In any design the threads that work differently from each other will require a separate harness shaft, so that the number of harness shafts required can easily be ascertained. It is necessary that the chain be built and the pegs inserted so that the threads marked 1 in design will work the harness shaft marked 1; otherwise an imperfect pattern results. The chain plan for this pattern will therefore be the first eight threads, as given at Fig. 36. At Fig. 37 a sketch of eight chain bars is given. This chain will work on a 12 harness dobby, so that four holes will have to be left empty on every bar. The crosses on chain bar represent pegs, or harness raised; the circles no pegs, or harness lowered. If a larger capacity dobby is used, more holes will be left empty on each box.

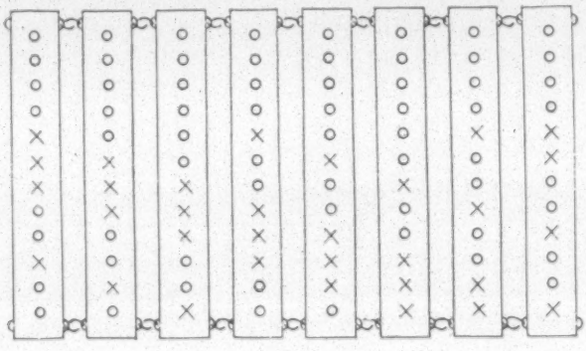


Fig. 37

Note: The bottom widths of both the chain plan and the chain diagram will be the sides of the chain at front of dobby when working.

Reduction of Harness Shafts

When a straight draft is used, as in the pattern given, there is no reduction in the number of harness shafts, because of the fact that every thread in the pattern weaves differently, therefore a separate harness shaft is required for each. In a design in which two or more threads weave the same, these threads can be drawn through the same harness shafts, thereby reducing the number. To illustrate this, a diamond design is given at Fig. 38.

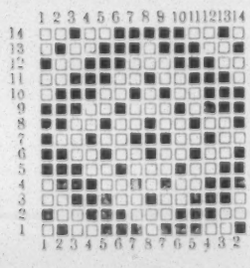


Fig. 38

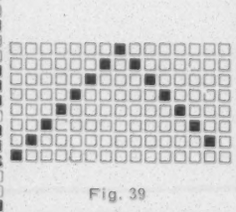


Fig. 39

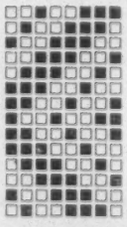


Fig. 40

The design is complete on 14 threads and 14 picks, as indicated at top and side of design. At the bottom of design the numbers show immediately which of the threads weave the same. The drawing-in draft for this design is given at Fig. 39, and is known as a "point" draw.

The chain plan is given at Fig. 40, and is the first eight threads of the design, because these threads weave differently.

From this it will readily be seen how the number of harness shafts can be reduced. This design could have been made with a straight draft on 14 harness shafts; the design would then have been used as the chain plan. There would have been no gain in weaving this pattern with a straight draft, as a point draft such as used is very easily understood by any average weaver, so that there would be no fear of wrong drafts. There is certainly an advantage in using the point draft, and, that is there are fewer harness shafts, and this is often of great service when different weaves have to be amalgamated in the same fabric, and the capacity of the dobby, namely, the number of harness levers—is not large, so that the fabric can be made on it.

Special Consideration

There is a special point which must be taken into consideration when reducing the number of harness shafts for a design. It is not always advisable to reduce a design to its lowest number of harness shafts, for by so doing the weaving is often interfered with. Two reasons can be given for this: first, the drawing-in draft will in many cases be of such a mixed character that unless the weaver is very careful and is experienced there are likely to be many wrong draws and as a result imperfect cloth. Second, the design, or a section of the design, may be so reduced that the heddles will be crowded on the harness shafts, and as a result the threads will be continually breaking through friction of the heddles. To illustrate the second reason, a fabric has to be produced as follows: one inch plain stripe and one-quarter of an inch tape stripe.

A portion of a design is given at Fig. 41, which shows 24 threads plain weave, 18 threads tape weave, the full number required being 64 threads plain, 48 tape. Drafting these threads down to the lowest number of harness shafts only four would be used. This is not practical and under no circumstances is it advisable to crowd the heddles on a shaft when it can be avoided, as the crowding together of the heddles causes too much friction on the threads when the harness shafts are being raised and lowered, thereby chafing the threads and causing them to break. The plain weave could be made on two harness shafts, but better results would be obtained by using four. The crowding or cramming the heddles on the shaft is especially applicable to the tape stripe. As stated, 48 threads are required, and these threads are to occupy the space of one-quarter of an

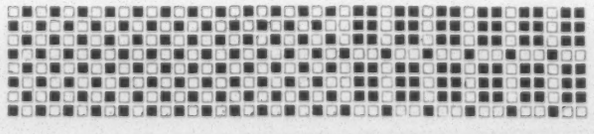


Fig. 41

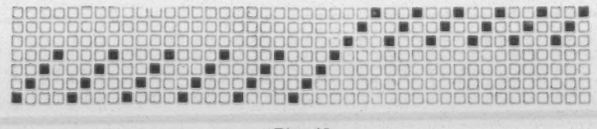


Fig. 42

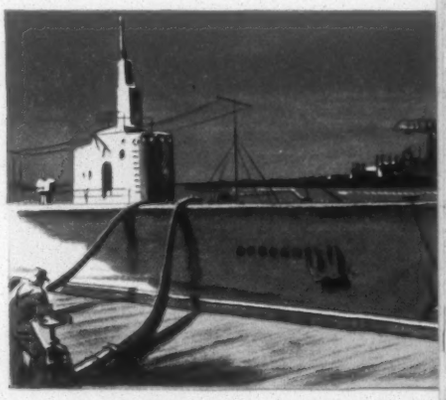
Rubber WILL RIDE TO VICTORY ON THE SEVEN C's

THE "Seven C's" are ***Conservation***, to salvage all rubber for re-use; ***Care***, to make what we have last longer, do more; ***Cooperation***, in use and allocations; ***Compounding***, to produce the best mechanical rubber goods within the limits of supply; ***Construction***, of fabric and reinforcement so that less rubber may do more; ***Collaboration***, of the entire Rubber Industry for the good of all; ***Courage***, to pursue research and development relentlessly.

The entire mechanical rubber industry is applying its collective ingenuity, experience and skill from laboratory to shipping platform with results which, at times, may look like miracles to anyone unfamiliar with the sustained research which is an inherent part of the story of Rubber.

In a single airplane there are hundreds of rubber parts, including hose for fuel, oil lines and hydraulic controls; packings, and vibration dampeners.

Tanks need rubber at many points—rubber that will withstand heat, cold, oil, abrasion.



Submarines require acid-resisting rubber for battery compartments; other kinds of rubber in gaskets, mountings, and for scores of special applications.

Thousands of pounds of rubber go into every warship at hundreds of places from propeller shaft to gun decks and fire control tower.

Trucks and gun carriages require rubber for hydraulic brake parts, for shock absorption, and for other vital uses.

50th YEAR OF RESEARCH

THE half century mark now reached at MANHATTAN finds the thousands who work within its several plants too busy to take full note of this milestone in a long record of achievements. Among these are: Compensated Power Transmission Belting in which all plies have equal stresses; the Extensible Tip for prolonging the life of endless belts; the Homoflex hose construction principle which increases the flexibility and multiplies the life of rubber hose—often many times; Radio-Active treated fire hose that resists mildew; first to adapt synthetic rubber in oil-proof rubber products; Vibration Dampener Bushings for portable grinding wheels.

These are but a few of the MANHATTAN developments which are contributing to conservation of rubber by prolonging service life, and to greater production.

THROW YOUR SCRAP INTO THE SCRAP!

KEEP AHEAD WITH MANHATTAN

THE MANHATTAN RUBBER MANUFACTURING DIVISION
of RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.
EXECUTIVE OFFICES PASSAIC, NEW JERSEY

inch. If only two harness shafts are used for this stripe the 24 heddles on each shaft will be very crowded, and as a result it would be almost impossible to weave this stripe. Three harness shafts could be used to advantage. The best result, however, would be obtained by using six harness shafts, for then there would be no crowding whatever of the heddles on the shafts.

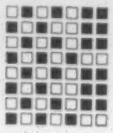


Fig. 43

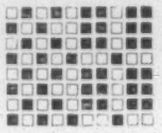


Fig. 45

Fig. 42 illustrates the drawing-in draft for this design, using four harness shafts for plain weave and three for tape weave; Fig. 43, the chain plan.

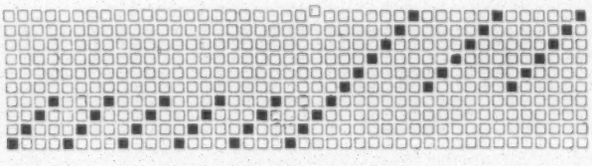


Fig. 44

Fig. 44 illustrates the drawing-in draft, using four harness shafts for plain weave and six for tape weave; Fig. 45 the chain plan.

Definition of Drawing-in Drafts

Three distinct drawing-in drafts have been mentioned in this chapter, namely: "straight," "point" and "mixed." A "straight" draft is one in which the threads are drawn through the harness shafts consecutively from front to back or back to front. A "point" draft is one in which the threads are drawn through the harness shafts beginning from front harness to back harness, then back again to front, or from back harness to front harness, then back again to back harness. A "mixed" draft is one in which the threads are drawn through the harness in what might be termed an irregular order.

The straight drawing-in draft is illustrated at Figs. 34 and 44. To illustrate the point drawing-in draft Fig. 46 is given which is a cotton warp and rayon filled shirtwaisting

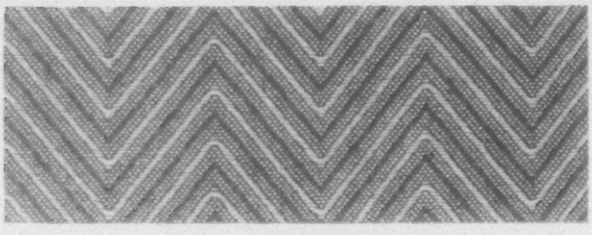


Fig. 46

fabric. Fig. 47 is the design, drawing-in draft and reed plan. Chain plan is at Fig. 48.

To illustrate a mixed drawing-in draft Fig. 49 is given which is a cotton warp rayon filled shirtwaisting fabric. Fig. 50 is the design, drawing-in draft and reed plan showing 32 ends of a straight draw and eight ends of a mixed draw. Fig. 51 is the chain plan.

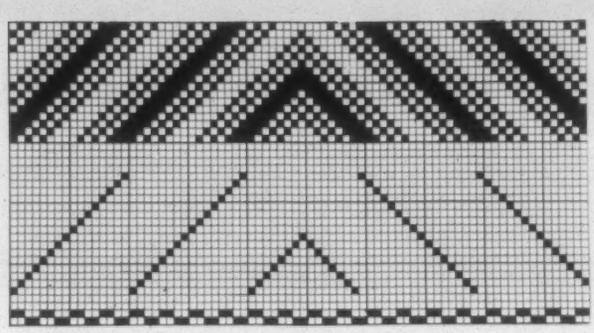


Fig. 47

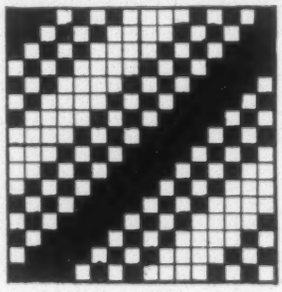


Fig. 48

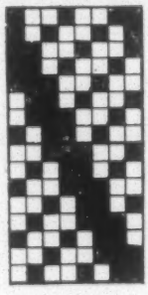


Fig. 51

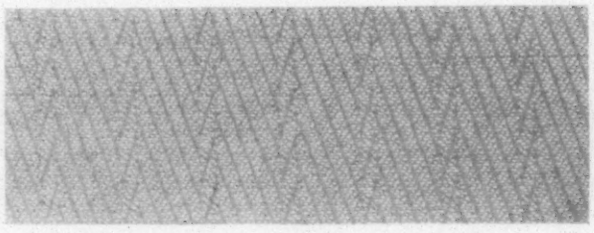


Fig. 49

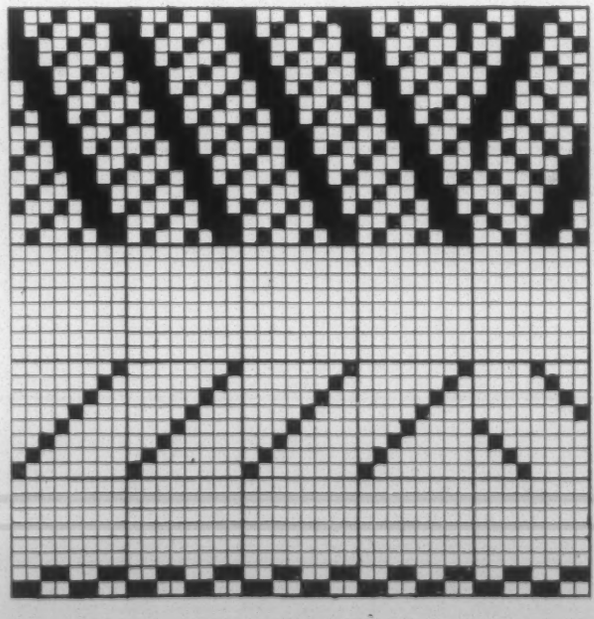


Fig. 50

add twenty-five thousand square feet to your laboratory

A 9-story citadel of glass, brick and steel, with one entire floor, 25,000 square feet, housing our Technical Service Laboratory; this is General's New York headquarters.

Here results don't just happen ...they are definitely brought about. There is no ceiling to the operations of our chemists. Processes are endless. Seed ideas planted in experiments yield a harvest of important findings. General invites you to amplify your present research facilities by annexing our Laboratory when you have a special problem. Clients like the way our chemists project their thinking and the suddenness with which they find the answers.

GENERAL DYESTUFF CORPORATION

FOUR-THIRTY-FIVE HUDSON STREET · NEW YORK CITY

One Mill's Decision on "Low Cost" Repairs

[redacted] Mills
Office of the Superintendent

MEMO January 1, 1943

Mr. [redacted] Supply Room

From this date you will order all repair parts for any of our machines from the manufacturers of the machines.

You will recall how you tried to save $34 on yarn beam bearings for a hundred looms and that we had to throw them away because the makers did not have the information to avoid interferences on our looms.

The loss was five times the expected saving without counting all the trouble in the weave room and our lost production.

We have checked up and find there have been many similar losses.

Under our war schedule our looms must be kept running—and at the lowest cost for repairs.

[redacted]
Supt.

DRAPER CORPORATION

Hopedale Massachusetts

Atlanta Georgia

Spartanburg S C

Holding the Pacolet "E," left to right, Lieut.-Col. T. D. Lewis, Marshall C. Stone, H. M. Jackson, Senator Walter F. George, Colonel Edgar B. Dunlap, Lieutenant J. M. Ryan and D. W. Anderson.

Pacolet No. 4 Award "Brilliantly Earned"

EMPLOYEES and management of Pacolet Mfg. Co. Mill No. 4, New Holland, Ga., had official tribute paid to their war production efforts when the plant received the Army-Navy "E" Feb. 6.

An impressive program was held in the stadium near the plant, with Colonel Edgar B. Dunlap, Gainesville attorney, acting as master of ceremonies. The Riverside Military Academy Band officiated in raising of the American flag, with an invocation by the Rev. Henry G. Jarrard following.

Lieut.-Col. Thomas D. Lewis of the U. S. Quartermaster Depot at Jeffersonville, Ind., praised the mill's "brilliantly earned" accomplishment when he presented David W. Anderson, its president, with the "E" pennant.

Marshall Stone, Mgr. and V.-Pres. of Pacolet No. 4

Following Mr. Anderson's acceptance of the award Lieutenant J. M. Ryan, U. S. Naval Reserve, presented "E" pins to Miss Elite Thomason and G. F. Shirley, both veterans of 40 years' service with the mill.

Walter F. George, United States senator from Georgia, praised cotton's part in the war effort, and the Pacolet No. 4 effort in particular.

The program closed with the singing of "America" by those connected with the mill and the large number of invited guests.

In 1903 the plant which is now Pacolet Mill No. 4 was wrecked by a tornado and again in April, 1936, it was severely damaged and put out of operation by another windstorm.

Pacolet Mill No. 4 has 57,440 spindles and approximately 1,900 looms. It is operated on drills and pocket twills with almost all of its production going to the armed forces.

As most of the goods have to be sanforized, that department has been greatly enlarged since the war began. The mill is now adding about 100 new Draper looms.

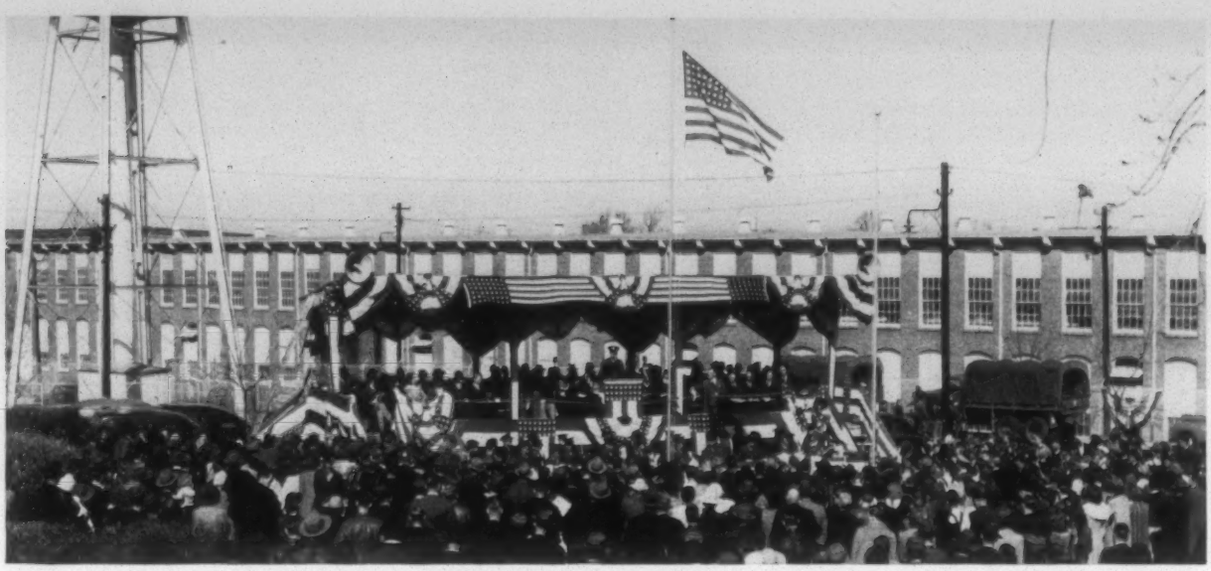
Manager Marshall C. Stone and Superintendent H. M. Jackson were warmly congratulated upon the efficiency of operation, which was evident everywhere and which had attracted the attention of the Army and Navy, leading to the "E" award.

At noon, three hours before the award ceremonies, company officials, a large number of distinguished guests and representatives of the selling agents, Deering, Milliken & Co., New York, assembled for a breakfast provided by the mill.

Prior to the breakfast Marshall Stone, the man under whose efficient management the mill had won the award, conducted a number of the guests on a tour of the plant.

Among the guests present were Congressman B. Frank Whelchel, G. H. Milliken, Walter S. Montgomery, Colonel T. L. Holland, Colonel D. H. Rubenstein, Colonel Roland Walsh, T. Hoyt Davis, F. S. Kingsley, General Sandy Beaver, W. J. O'Neil, R. Milliken, Judge T. S. Candler, W. M. McLaurine, H. O. Ball, E. C. Bissel, R. L. Eavenson, T. M. Forbes, A. P. Gewehr, Henry Neubert, Judge A. C. Wheeler and A. A. Wright.

Receiving "E" pins from Lieutenant Ryan are G. F. Shirley, left, and Miss Elite Thomason, right.



Award stand in front of Equinox Mill. —Photos by Franklin Acker.

"E" Honors Equinox War Production

EQUINOX MILL at Anderson, S. C., was publicly recognized Feb. 8 for outstanding effort in the production of Army cotton duck when the firm was awarded the Army-Navy "E" pennant at ceremonies in front of the plant.

Promptly at noon, with seats in the stand occupied by distinguished guests and employees and friends surrounding the stand, Dr. William P. Jacobs took charge of the program as master of ceremonies.

Raising of the American flag, the national anthem played by the Camp Croft Military Band, and the invocation by the Rev. E. C. White preceded Dr. Jacobs' introductory remarks.

After a brief but very effective presentation address by Colonel Robert T. Stevens and acceptance remarks by Equinox Superintendent Andrew B. Calhoun, four employees carried the "E" pennant from the stand to a flagpole where it was raised amid much applause.

Commander Burwell presents the "E" pins to Mrs. Higgins, Miss Stone and Mrs. Watson.

Lieut.-Comdr. Ernest Burwell of the United States Navy presented the "E" pins to three women employees who had been selected to represented all workers. The three were Mrs. Eunice Brooks Watson, Miss Lula Stone and Mrs. Mell Parson Higgins, with Mrs. Brooks making the acceptance speech. The program was concluded with the singing of "America."

An increase of 9,348 loom hours per week from August, 1940, until June, 1942, was the achievement of the Equinox Mill, Anderson, S. C., which attracted the attention of

Superintendent Calhoun and Employees Luther A. Wilbanks, Joe M. Watson, Fletcher Brock and Riley L. Fletcher display the pennant prior to raising it.

the Army and Navy and, added to the quality of the goods produced, led to the award of the coveted Army-Navy "E" pennant.

The active loom hours increased from 31,100 loom hours in August of 1940 to 37,920 hours in August, 1941. When the Japs hit at Pearl Harbor, Equinox Mill employees really hit their stride and June, 1942, showed 40,448 loom hours per week, which is just about the absolute capacity of the

(*Continued on Page 52*)

MILL NEWS

BREVARD, N. C.—Pisgah Mills, Inc., is completing installation of a skein mercerizing plant and expects to have the machinery set up and in full production for the mercerizing of thread and hosiery yarn within a short time.

PHILLIPI, W. VA.—Barbour Blanket & Woolen Mills was destroyed by fire recently. The loss was estimated at around $40,000, consisting of property damage of $20,000 and stock of an equal amount. This mill was formerly known as the C. S. Taylor Co.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—The Hanes Dye & Finishing Co. has purchased the Old North State Warehouse on Northwest Boulevard, near Reynolds Road, from the Chatham Mfg. Co. of Elkin, N. C. The Hanes company, it is understood, will use it as a storage house.

LAURENS, S. C.—Watts Mills is still Watts Mills insofar as the manufacturing plant itself is concerned, but the name of the surrounding community has been changed from Watts Mills to Wattsville. The change was announced by T. P. Townsend, assistant treasurer of the firm.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Gaylord Container Corp., a Maryland concern, has purchased the Judson Mills Plant No. 2 for the sum of $80,000. The plant has been empty and unused for several years.

The transaction was for the lot on which the plant is located and included all structures and improvements connected with it.

LINCOLNTON, N. C.—Whitener Spinning Mills, a reorganization of the Rudisill Spinning Co., has been formed to manufacture combed and carded yarns. The corporation, which recently received a charter, has an authorized capital of 400 shares and subscribed stock of 150 shares. Incorporators are Howard R. Whitener, Lincolnton; Joseph Busch, Brooklyn, N. Y.; and Sam Bayer, Far Rockaway, L. I., N. Y.

OXFORD, ALA.—A tornado struck the Southern Mills Corp. plant recently, ripping off roofs, blowing away sections of a sprinkler system and causing damage estimated by plant officials at $15,000.

No one was injured, although the textile plant was working a full staff at the time, and damage was almost entirely confined to the mills. Several farmhouses, one two miles from the mills, were damaged slightly, but 50 mill homes nearby were untouched.

Otto Latsch, plant manager, who barely missed being struck by a large section of roofing, said operations would be halted for several days.

Four-inch streams of water that shot out of the broken sprinkler pipes contributed to the damage.

ELKIN, N. C.—Thirty-seven members of the industrial safety engineering class at Chatham Mfg. Co. have received certificates showing that they had completed the course. The certificates were presented by Professor E. W. Winkler, North Carolina State College, at a banquet held in the Y. M. C. A. building. Members of the Plant Safety Council were present as guests of the class.

SYLACAUGA, ALA.—Avondale Mills opened up 20 per cent more cotton during the five months that followed Aug. 1, without including any materials used other than cotton, such as rayon and wool.

During the five months following Aug. 1, Avondale Mills opened 75,317 bales of cotton, compared with 62,878 for the same period of 1941.

The payroll of the Avondale Mills for the same two periods was: $3,521,000 and $2,713,000, respectively, an increase of 30 per cent.

"During the same two periods," observes the *Avondale Sun*, "the entire industry opened 4,712,000 bales and 4,443,000 bales, an increase of 6 per cent.

MACON, GA.—Proof that there must be a man behind the loom as well as a man behind the gun is the new display of finished products of war made of materials which Bibb Mfg. Co. workers in all mills are turning out daily.

For the first time examples of these articles have been gathered together and placed in a show case with cards beneath each article telling what mill made the yarn or cloth thrat went into the object. Charles E. Mason and M. W. Rozar assembled the display and it will be shown at all the Bibb mills. It contains approximately 30 different items.

The huge show case with all these interesting materials was first placed in the entrance to No. One Mill for everyone to see. It is to be taken to the other mills in Macon and in turn, all the Bibb workers in Columbus, Porterdale and Taylor Mills will get a chance to see it.

GRIFFIN, GA.—Production in the Highland Mills plant of Crompton-Richmond Co., Inc., recently damaged by tornado, has temporarily stopped, according to Lawrence Richmond, treasurer of the company, after he had made a survey of the damage, which may exceed $200,000.

Good progress is being made in repairing the roof and walls so that, weather permitting, only five to six weeks' production may be lost, Mr. Richmond said.

Work will be resumed first on a special cloth being woven at the mills for winter suits for the Navy, and this is being arranged for as fast as possible under present conditions, he explained. Mr. Richmond added that the damage means a further delay on non-essential civilian fabrics on order, saying the delay comes at a time when many deliveries already have been deferred due to the fact that orders with priorities are receiving preference in accordance with the regulations of the WPB.

PERSONAL NEWS

Robert Twitty has been named vice-president and general manager of the Marion (N. C.) Mfg. Co.

W. R. Miller, formerly assistant Greenville County treasurer, has taken a position with Excelsior Mills, Union, S. C.

W. H. Sanders, formerly of Ruby Mills, Gastonia, N. C., is now superintendent of Algodon Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.

Miss Dorothy Clark, formedly a teacher in the Abbeville, S. C., schools, has accepted a position as office secretary at Joanna Textile Mills Co., Goldville, S. C.

Comer Jennings, president of Cowikee Mills, Inc., Eufaula, Ala., has been named a lieutenant colonel on the staff of Alabama's Governor Chauncey Sparks.

John R. Hawkins, formerly of Jonesville and Greer, S. C., is now assistant overseer of carding at the Graniteville Co.'s Hickman Mill, Graniteville, S. C.

Ernest Mayo, formerly of Saco-Lowell Shops, Biddeford, Me., is now connected with Absorbent Cotton Mills, Inc., St. Louis, Mo., as overseer of carding.

Therman L. Richie, formerly overseer of spinning at Parkdale Mills, Gastonia, N. C., is now assistant superintendent of Travora Mfg. Co., Graham, N. C.

Walter T. Jenkins, resident manager of Rock Hill (S. C.) Printing & Finishing Co., is this year's chairman for the infantile paralysis campaign in Rock Hill.

Hughston M. McBain, for the past two and one-half years first vice-president of Marshall Field & Co., has been elected president of the company following the resignation of Frederick D. Curley.

Hunter Marshall, secretary-treasurer of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association, has been re-elected counselor of the Pyramid Life Insurance Co. of Charlotte, N. C.

D. P. Stowe, secretary-treasurer of Perfection Spinning Co. and South Fork Mfg. Co., has been elected president of the Belmont (N. C.) Building and Loan Association. He succeeds the late R. B. Suggs.

Roscoe Roach has succeeded Lee Martin as president of the Kenneth Mill Gang, Walhalla, S. C., textile social organization. Paul Miller has been elected secretary-treasurer to succeed Aldridge Rochester.

John A. Simmons, general manager of the Lanett (Ala.) Bleachery & Dye Works, has been elected to the executive committee of the National Association of Finishers of Textile Fabrics.

Lieutenant William K. McCampbell, former secretary of the Graniteville (S. C.) Co., is now assistant to the contracting officer for woolen garments at the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot.

Charles H. King, formerly assistant superintendent of Ware Shoals (S. C.) Mfg. Co., now officer in charge of the testing laboratory of the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot, has been promoted to the rank of major. He is a graduate of Clemson College.

Robert E. Henry, prominent Greenville, S. C., textile executive, has been named district chairman for the state of South Carolina, one of the five states making up the Richmond region of the National Committee for Economic Development.

Robert S. Hahn, son of J. Elmer Hahn, vice-president of Lebanon (Tenn.) Woolen Mills, has reported for active duty as a student pilot in the Army Air Corps. His younger brother, Jack, enlisted some time ago, and at present is at an aviation radio school in Massachusetts.

Lawrence N. Hale, production manager at Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., will become associated with Paul Whitin Mfg. Co., Northbridge, Mass., in the near future. He will join the Whitin firm March 1 in the capacity of manufacturing agent.

Edward A. Quintard, formerly of Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga., has been promoted to captain in the Army Air Corps. Captain Quintard is with a bomber force in the Pacific area, and his wife is now residing in Charlotte, N. C., with Captain Quintard's mother.

Dillard B. Lassiter, a former Greenville, S. C., textile man, now a regional director in Washington for the War Manpower Commission, will be chief counsel for the House Civil Service Committee in its investigation of governmental employment practices.

H. G. Winget, superintendent of the Victory and Winget Mills of Textiles, Inc., Gastonia, N. C., has retired as judge of the Gastonia Boy Scout district court of honor, but will continue to serve as chairman of awards for the Piedmont Scout Council and as a member of the executive board.

Lieutenant Don S. Holt, vice-president of Travora Mrg. Co., Graham, N. C., and a member of the board of directors of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association, is now with the U. S. Navy air forces in the Pacific war zone. His brother, Lieutenant (j.g.) Sidney S. Holt, formerly with Pennsylvania Central Airlines, is also a Navy flier. They are the sons of S. S. Holt, superintendent of Travora Mfg. Co.

TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

War Progress

Some people are so busy criticizing our war effort, and others are so busy "beefing" about being rationed that they may have lost sight of the progress of this war.

A short time back one prong of the Axis pincers under Rommel was knocking at the gates of Alexandria, Egypt, and the Suez Canal while the other prong was battling at Stalingrad. The pessimists were predicting that the pincers would meet in Iran, then go on to join with the Japanese who were alleged to be about ready to march through India with the approval of Gandhi and the Indian National Congress Party leaders.

The Japanese were also established in lower New Guinea and as far south as Guadalcanal and were alleged to be about ready to sever our supply lines to Australia and then overrun that country.

The Rommel forces received a crack on the head and have run for 1,500 miles and are still running. Their only hope now is to delay the time when the Afrika Korps will be driven into the sea.

Instead of taking Stalingrad and then turning south to acquire oil fields and meet Rommel in Iran and the Japanese in India, the Germans have sacrificed several hundred thousand soldiers and are now very far west of that city. Their only hope is that they can make a stand upon the west bank of the Dnieper River in the western portion of the Ukraine and thereby protect the Rumanian oil fields which are now their only large source of vital petroleum.

The Japs say that they withdrew from New Guinea and Guadalcanal "after the objectives had been completed" but they left thousands of their soldiers buried upon those islands and sacrificed many of their airplanes, cargo ships and warships.

The picture has changed completely in the last few months and there is now no doubt that the war will end in complete victory for the Allies.

This does not mean that the end is yet in sight or that we can relax the production of war materials for our armed forces and those of our allies, for there is much fighting yet to be done and we shall probably have to sacrifice several hundred thousand of our finest young men.

We are certain of complete victory because our soldiers are going to make whatever sacrifice is necessary and our war production workers can be depended upon to do their share by keeping up the present tremendous production pace.

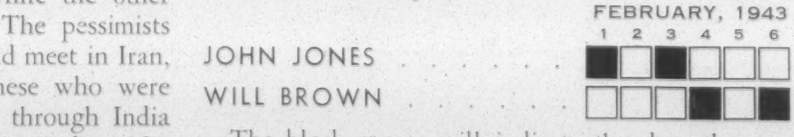
Absenteeism

The entire country is becoming aroused over absenteeism in industries engaged in manufacturing goods for our armed forces.

With more men drafted it is becoming more difficult to find persons to replace those taking vacations from their jobs. Every day that a machine is idle means less goods produced.

The textile industry knows that absenteeism has increased since wages were raised and that many employees making enough in four days to meet their needs do not work the other two days.

We suggest placing on the bulletin board of every department a record of the time worked and the days absent by each employee.



The black spaces will indicate the days the employee was absent. There are a great many who will not relish making a record which will be subject to criticism by their co-workers.

The employee whose record contains many black squares will be accused of not backing up the boys who are risking their lives overseas.

A New Face

With this issue the TEXTILE BULLETIN retires a mat case. That, in the language of printing, means the BULLETIN is now using a new type face for all articles, news items and editorials.

Type size remains the same, but with substitution of the *Garamond* face for *Old Style*, more words and letters will be possible in the more easily read lines and columns.

McNutt to Blame

Near the first of the month War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt issued a statement that married men as well as single men under 38 years of age would be subject to drafting unless they were essential workers for companies engaged in vital war work.

He estimated that at least ten out of every fourteen men under 38 years of age, married or single, would be in the armed services by the end of this year and stated that industrial employers sooner or later would have to find replacements for most employees of draft age.

This statement, as is typical of McNutt statements, contained no explanation relative to what constituted "essential workers in vital war work" and was the signal for several thousand employees of cotton textile mills to quit their jobs and go to shipbuilding or armament plants which they were certain would be classed as vital war work.

Then Frank L. Walton, director of WPB's textile and clothing division, notified the textile industry that Lend-Lease demands added to increased Army demands would necessitate a much greater output of textiles during 1943 and that the record-breaking output of 1942 must not only be met, but greatly exceeded.

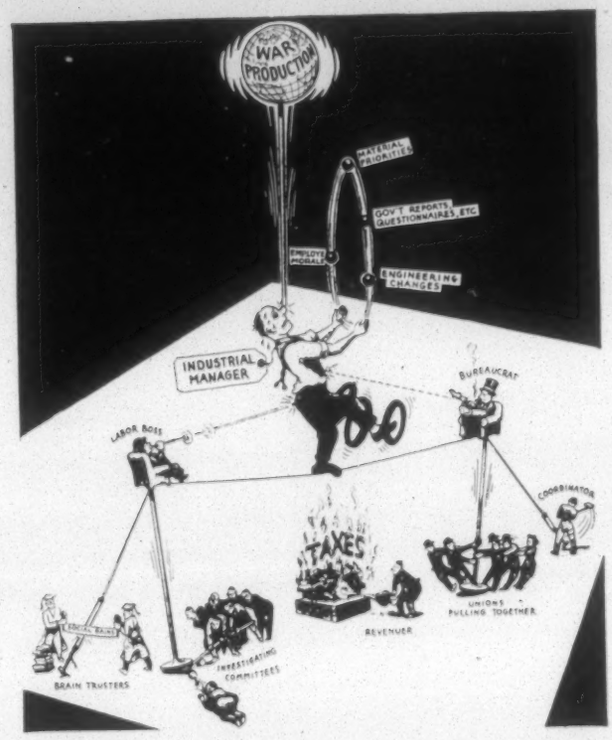
The cotton textile mills were unanimous in their desire to meet the demands made upon them by Frank L. Walton but the McNutt statement had driven thousands of employees from cotton mills and many seemed to see no alternative other than to discontinue the third shift.

After the damage was done Manpower Commissioner McNutt, in reply to an inquiry of Senator Maybank of South Carolina, stated that employees of cotton mills on war contracts could not be drafted. He said that production of textiles, strictly speaking, was not on the list of deferable activities, due to the fact that textiles included wool, silk, linen, rayon and many other classes of textiles. He said that the ruling as to deferable activities had been taken care of by a supplemental ruling that in the case the cotton mill was engaged in work for the Army or Navy, employees were on the deferred list.

Had Commissioner McNutt had the acumen to make that statement in the first place, many young married men who left cotton mills for shipyards and other war plants still would be operating their looms or other textile machines—and doing work for which they do not have to be trained.

The cotton textile industry will do its best to meet the increased demands as outlined by Frank L. Walton of the WPB, but will find it difficult by reason of a carelessly worded statement issued by Commissioner McNutt.

See Yourself



The above drawing, prepared by the Southern States Industrial Council, is an accurate portrayal of the position now occupied by managers of most textile plants.

Robert Burns, who wrote, "Wad some power the giftie gie us, to see oursels as others see us," did not know much about cartoons or would have realized that men sometimes see themselves as others see them.

We know very few managers of industrial plants who would delete anything from this very real picture of themselves.

Textile Foundation Making Progress

W. J. (Nick) Carter, organizer of the North Carolina Textile Foundation, Inc., for the purpose of improving textile education in North Carolina, reports that progress is still being made towards the goal of $500,000. Approximately 84 per cent of the fund can be considered as raised.

Contributions to date are as follows:

Paid and in bank	$257,200
Other definite pledges	68,000
Tentative pledges	95,000
	$420,200

This leaves approximately $80,000 to be raised.

Putting the Big Roar in the Navy's Guns

Are powder bags important?

You can take the word of America's fighting bluejackets—"well-filled powder bags put the mighty roar in Navy's big guns."

Powder bags were on the priorities critical list long before Pearl Harbor. In the newest and finest powder bag plants, mass production methods are turning out the tremendous quantities of bags essential in the war effort.

Here you can see the results of Butterworth "know how" in the most modern wet finishing equipment—Padders, Dryers and Compartment Washers.

Butterworth Machines have an important role to play in the production of every textile necessity The cooperation of Butterworth Engineers is freely offered to every mill seeking increased output on war contracts.

If you have a problem in the wet end of textile finishing—bottleneck, production slowdown, worn-out equipment—we will do our best to help you.

Let Butterworth experience serve you now.

H. W. BUTTERWORTH & SONS CO.
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The Processing of Synthetic Fibers and Fabrics

By GEORGE BROUN

Part Five—All-Acetate Flat Goods

INCLUDED in the group of all-acetate flat goods are those all-acetate fabrics constructed with lustrous and varying degrees of delustered (pigmented) acetate yarns. The chief types of fabrics may be listed as satins, taffetas, sharkskins and novelty flat goods.

This group of flat goods is usually processed by padding and jigging whenever possible, so as to prevent break marks (rupture of individual fibers caused by folds in goods during wet processing) on the finished fabrics. With the heavily-delustered acetate goods it has been found necessary in dyeing operations to process partially on the jigg and complete the job of obtaining penetration and levelness of dyeing on the dye-beck. After the goods have been run on the jigg eight to twelve ends they are removed and entered in the dye-beck. It has been found advisable to reduce the usual amount of goods being processed in the beck so that there will be a longer dye liquor volume, which permits these heavily delustered goods to dye in a semi-open width as much as possible. It is more economical and practical to desize these flat goods by padding at required temperature with the most suitable amylolytic and proteolytic enzyme compounds.

Enzymatic Desizing Compounds

Recommendations for application of these enzymatitc desizing compounds for lustrous and delustered acetate flat goods can be obtained from the makers of the following list of products: Degomma, Rohm & Haas Chemical Co.; Exsize, Pabst Co.; Diaztafor, Standard Brands; Polyzime, Takamine Laboratory; Rapidoze, Wallerstein Co.; Protozyme, J. Wolfe & Co.; Warcozyme, Warwick Chemical Co.; and Serizyme, Wallerstein Co. (There are other well-known and reputable products which the writer will gladly list should any reader desire the names of additional products.)

When working with many of the best quality all-acetate goods that have been sized with a good gelatin or water soluble resin size, the gray goods may be entered directly in a jigg for a combination desizing and scouring off operation preliminary to the bleaching or dyeing. This eliminates the usual desizing (padding on of desizing agent and allowing to stand several hours for size to solubilize before scouring off) and delay of several hours before the gray goods may be scoured off.

There are different methods and combinations of methods used for the combined desizing scouring off bath.

Method No. 1

Method No. 1, a combination desizing and scouring off, may be used for taffetas, sharkskins and novelty goods.

(a) Feed gray goods from shell on jigg through cold water. Begin filling up jigg as soon as goods started on.

(b) Run one end at 90° F., then enter enzyme at 100° F. Run two ends.

(c) Raise bath to recommended temperatures for enzyme. Run four to ten ends. Many dyers prefer to drop this bath; others add scouring agents directly to bath and complete scouring operation. With better quality fabrics it is best to drop bath and add scouring assistants to a fresh bath.

(d) Add four to eight grams (per gallon) synthetic detergent. Add two to four grams (per gallon) sodium tetra pyro-phosphate. Run two ends at 140° F. Drop. Run one end. Hot was at 140° F. Run one end cold. Hold ready for bleaching or dyeing operation.

Method No. 2

Method No. 2, a combination desizing and scouring off may be used on acetate satins and lightweight taffetas.

(a) Feed gray goods into jigg. Dry. Run one end through cold water for taffeta. Run one end through warm water (110-120° F.) for satin.

(b) Enter one quart liquid peroxide (100 volume hydrogen peroxide. Run one end.

(c) Enter one quart synthetic detergent.

(d) Run four ends at 180° F. Drop. Run one end hot (140° F.) ready for dyeing or bleaching operation.

Note: If goods such as taffeta are heavily delustered, it may require one to two grams of tetra sodium pyro-phosphate per gallon added to bath to obtain satisfactory scouing off for subsequent bleaching or dyeing. Sodium silicate is omitted from this method because the chief technical

jobs are to, first, solubilize and remove size; second, cleanse the acetate fiber and give it a mild swelling action so that the dyeing or bleaching operations that follow will have as uniform a fabric as possible to process and one that will not require numerous leveling and wetting out assistants in the processing bath.

Caution: On lightweight taffetas and satins the operating time should be kept to a minimum of four to eight ends. Thus by careful choice of a synthetic detergent and seeing that the gray goods are free from oily and greasy stains, this processing time can be kept to a minimum of four ends on most qualities if the sizing is of a rather soluble type.

Method No. 3, with goods run on padder (desizing) and then scoured off, is used largely on the heavier goods, especially those constructed with delustered acetate. A 70-gallon jigg bath is used.

Gray goods are padded at the recommended temperature, then allowed to stand two to six hours until sizing is solubilized, then entered into jigg.

(a) Feed into jigg through cold water. Run one end at 120° F.

(b) Enter one quart synthetic detergent. Enter eight ounces sodium tetra pyro-phosphate. Raise to 140° F. Run four ends.

(c) Enter one quart liquid peroxide (100 volume hydrogen peroxide). Raise to 180-190° F. Run four ends. Drop. Give one end a 140° F. rinse. Give one end cold rinse. Now ready for subsequent dyeing or bleaching.

Caution: Never use synthetic detergents or wetting out agents that tend to wet out and adhere to goods and require additional hot washing to remove. This type of wetting agent or detergent gives the scoured off goods a soft "raggy" feel that is undesirable and is difficult to overcome in the subsequent dyeing, bleaching and finishing operations. Some of these detergents and wetting out agents may have at times various solvents or chemicals in their make-up that interact with the acetate fiber. The first types of products that tend to soften heavier acetate goods and make them raggy are compounds having Xylol, Pyridine and Phenol in their make-up. It is not advisable to use any of these products listed in the dyeing of all-acetate goods, though they can be used on other constructions.

There are various wetting out agents and detergents that may soften all-acetate flat goods too much on jigg processing, but will give excellent results for preparation, scouring, bleaching and dyeing operations on a dye-beck.

Among desirable synthetic detergents for use with these preparation operations are Nacconal NR, National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical Co.; Igepon-t-gel, General Dyestuff Corp.; Santomerse, Montsanto Chemical Co.; Modinol, DuPont Co.; Gardinol, Proctor & Gamble; Syntex, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co.; and Triton, Rohm & Haas.

Some plants have experimented with the possibility of desizing the all-acetate flat goods by padding on the desizing agent as already described, and then, after the goods have been allowed to stand several hours, they are run through a continuous boil off bath in open width at a temperature ranging from 160-190° F. This eliminates the scouring or boiling off operation on the jigg, but to date this method of handling these flat goods has not been commercially practical due to the following reasons:

1. Usually there is not sufficient yardage of one con-

struction of acetate flat goods to run continuously on a profitable basis.

2. The acetate flat goods in a continuous unit may fold or wrinkle and at these processing temperatures would form a break mark.

3. The hot rinsing off and winding off of the flat goods are rather difficult jobs to handle in a continuous unit.

On the whole, this experimental method of handling these all-acetate flat goods could probably be simplified and made satisfactory if the volume of goods demanded it.

Ware Shoals Award Feb. 19

WARE SHOALS, S. C.—Award of the Army-Navy "E" for production excellence to the Ware Shoals Mfg. Co. will take place Feb. 19 at ceremonies beginning at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, according to an announcement by John L. Riegel, president of the company.

Details of the program are being worked out with Army and Navy officers.

Informing the Ware Shoals company of its achievement, Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, in a letter to "the men and women of the Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.," said: "This award is your nation's tribute to your patriotism and to your great work in backing up our soldiers on the fighting fronts. I have full confidence that your present high achievement is indicative of what you will do in the future."

Besides Mr. Riegel, other officials of the company include: G. H. H. Emory, treasurer; W. C. Summersby, executive vice-president and general manager; and R. L. Sweetenburg, general superintendent.

N. C. Industrial Employment Increases

RALEIGH, N. C.—More than 16,000 workers have been added to North Carolina's manufacturing industries since mid-December, 1941, and non-agricultural employment, including manufacturing, has increased by 41,000 employees, Forrest H. Shuford, commissioner of labor, said recently.

Citing the December report of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Shuford said that non-agricultural employment in the state increased from 720,000 in December, 1941, to 761,000 in November, 1942. At the same time, total employment in manufacturing industries jumped from 369,000 to 385,000. North Carolina is primarily a textile manufacturing state.

Folder Describes War Packing Practices

The current 12-page issue (No. 10) of *Acme Process News* features various uses of steel strapping employed outside of the usual peacetime applications. Holding bullet sealing materials to airplane fuel tanks, strapping anti-aircraft shell tubes, parachute flare parts, Army cots, compressing bales of wool to meet minimum freight requirements and "packing" oil pipeline for North Africa, are a few of the many illustrations and descriptions, which will be of interest to shippers.

Copies of *Acme Process News* are available without charge from Acme Steel Co., 603 Stewart Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.

Textile Fiber Consumption Is At New High Point

Consumption of cotton, wool and rayon in the United States in 1942, as was to be expected, established a new high peak for all time, aggregating 6,847,000,000 pounds, an increase of six per cent above the previous peak consumption level of 1941, which amounted to 6,477,400,000 pounds, states the *Rayon Organon,* published by the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc.

Cotton and rayon consumption were at a rate substantially higher than ever previously reported, but wool consumption, due primarily to restrictions for civilian use, fell short of the previous record year of 1941. Silk consumption in 1942, of course, was nominal.

The record consumption of cotton in 1942 is placed at 5,616,600,000 pounds, an increase of eight per cent above the previous record of 5,208,500,000 pounds consumed in 1941. Scoured wool consumptiton last year is estimated at 610,000,000 pounds, or seven per cent less than the record level of 652,200,000 pounds used in 1941.

Consumption of rayon, including staple fiber, registered a gain of five per cent over 1941, amounting to 620,600,000 pounds as compared with 591,700,000 pounds in 1941, and was more than double the consumption reported as recently as 1937.

The larger consumption of rayon is due to its replacing silk and nylon and, to a lesser degree, wool and cotton in certain civilian products; its increased use in war products; and Lend-Lease requirements, Good Neighbor exports, etc. The "new" demand, it is estimated, accounted for 25 per cent of the rayon output, the remainder going into regular channels.

The annual fiber consumption in the United States for 1942, 1941 and 1929 follows, the units being in millions of pounds:

	1942	1941	1929
Cotton	5,616.6	5,208.5	3,422.7
Wool	610.0	652.2	368.1
Rayon	620.6	591.7	133.4
Silk	nominal	25.0	81.0
Total	6,847.0	6,477.4	4,005.2

Acme Steel Selling Champion Stitchers

Acme Steel Co., Chicago, Ill., has assumed the distribution and sale of Champion Carton Stitchers and parts, according to an announcement made by Hoffert Machine Co., Inc., Racine, Wis.

Present users of Champions are being formally notified of the change and Acme Steel has already arranged for replacement parts to be readily available through its branches located from coast to coast.

Service of Champion equipment will also be handled by the Acme organization whose manufacture and sale of carton stitching wire as well as its own machines, known as Acme Silverstitchers, gives them a background of experience which will be helpful to Champion users.

Also announced were additions to the Acme Silverstitcher line of carton closure equipment which include top and seam stitcher as well as the present bottom, straight arm and combination.

New Fabric Developed By QM Corps for Mountain Troops

To meet the need for an extremely tough uniform fabric for clothing for mountain troops, textile experts of the Quartermaster Corps in co-operation with textile manufacturing companies have designed and developed a new sateen material with an extraordinarily high tearing strength, superior wearing qualities and excellent wind-resisting characteristics which make it one of the finest cotton trousering materials ever produced, the War Department reports.

The new fabric is known as a "five-harness" sateen because of the mechanical arrangement of the looms on which it is woven. It is a nine-ounce material made from long staple, combed cotton yarn to provide an extra factor of strength. The yarn is the same as is used in the 8.2-ounce khaki twill, one of the Army's chief uniform materials, and can be fabricated into the new sateen by many of the same mills that manufacture the twill simply by shifting the filling construction and the warp draw-in for the sateen weave.

The new material is now being used in trousers for mountain troops and other special forces, with the expectation that it may be extended to other military clothing uses where fabric of similar characteristics may be required. Exhaustive tests have proved its suitability for the uses now being made of it and have demonstrated that it affords an extra measure of protection from wind and cold to the mountain and cold weather troops now wearing it. It is treated with a water-repellent chemical material so that it will not absorb moisture—an additional measure of protection in cold climates.

As with almost all special fabrics developed by the Quartermaster Corps for clothing troops, only a limited quantity of the new sateen material is expected to be made available for the use of the general public during the war. It is anticipated, however, that manufacturers of civilian clothing after the war will make wide use of it to produce better quality and longer lasting play clothes, work clothes and winter sports wear. The close, tight weave of the fabric makes possible the wearing of fewer clothes under it and therefore gives the wearer less bulky garments and consequently greater freedom of action.

A notable feature of this material is its extraordinary resistance to tearing. Tests conducted by the Quartermaster Corps have shown that it has a greater resistance to tearing and snagging than any other comparable material, a feature that is expected to be a boon to mothers with active children who are forever tearing their clothes, as well as to adults whose work or play subjects their clothes to unusual strains. Tests have shown that even when a hole is cut in the material, it is hard to enlarge the hole by tearing.

In many respects, the new sateen is expected to take its place alongside the famous Grenfell cloth, developed by the late Sir Wilfred Grenfell for use in the Far North, and Byrd cloth, developed for wear on the Byrd Expedition to the South Pole. These materials came into wide use for parkas, raincoats, windbreakers, ski clothing and similar uses. The new sateen fabric probably will be likewise adapted for civilian wear when it becomes available for other than military uses.

Manhattan Rubber Enters Golden Anniversary Year

During 1943, with the large plant's manufacturing facilities geared to produce war materials at full capacity, the management and personnel of the Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Division of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Passaic, N. J., note that the division will celebrate the 50th anniversary of its founding as the Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Co.

The original company was incorporated on Oct. 28, 1893, during the panic which lasted from 1893 to 1897. The fact that the founders entrusted their investments to those in management during those days of uncertainty bespoke the faith they had in the men who managed and built up the enterprise into one of the largest manufacturers of mechanical rubber goods.

Manhattan Rubber's progress was coincident with an American era of industrial expansion, but its growth has been gradual and conservative.

The original plans of its founders called for a location in the neighboring city of Paterson, N. J., as the Knickerbocker Rubber Co. These plans were changed when an offer was made by George Engeman, prominent Passaic land owner, to finance the first building if the plant were built on his property in Passaic. This offer was accepted and the company's name changed to the Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Co. The building was erected by John W. Ferguson, Paterson contractor, who was also an early stockholder. Two months after the formation of the company, on Jan. 1, 1894, manufacturing operations started in one small building, 50 feet by 150 feet, with a crew of 40 men. The site was an apple orchard adjacent to the large Speer vineyards in what was then a wooded, swampy and sparsely settled section of Passaic.

The incorporators were Frank Cazenove Jones, W. W. Dashiell, Arthur Farragut Townsend, Peter Reid, Samuel J. Watson and George Woffenden. At the first meeting of the incorporators on Nov. 1, 1893, Watson, Woffenden, Dashiell, Jones and Colonel Townsend were elected to the board of directors. Officers of the company elected at the same meeting were: Mr. Jones, president, and Colonel Townsend, secretary and treasurer. At another meeting within the same year, Colonel Townsend became vice-president and assistant general manager; Thomas Robins, Jr., secretary, and the late Commodore Alexander Henderson, U. S. N., retired, treasurer.

Mr. Jones, the first president, was forced to retire in 1903 because of ill health, and was succeeded by the late Colonel Townsend, who served as president for 26 years up to the merger in 1929 which formed Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc. From 1929 until his death on Jan. 14, 1940, Colonel Townsend was chairman of the board of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., and general manager of the Manhattan Division. Colonel Townsend was highly instrumental in building up the company, giving it most of his attention and active up to his death.

Two of Manhattan's early executives and several employees have been with the company for more than 45 years. These officials are F. L. Curtis, now vice-president and treasurer of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., who was manager of the company's original factory office, and C. T. Young, factory manager, who was assistant to Mr. Curtis in

the early factory office. Another early employee is C. E. Cummings, at present assistant secretary.

Manhattan, with a plant in Passaic that now employs nearly 4,000 persons and covers more than a million square feet of floor space, is now entirely engaged in war work. To date, 920 of its men have entered the armed forces.

As early as last spring Manhattan employees had signed up 100 per cent for the purchase of War Bonds, and three months later the company was awarded the Treasury Department "T" as the first large plant in the Passaic area to pledge 10 per cent of its total payroll for bonds. Manhattan has also been active in the collection of scrap, the company contributing one-sixth of Passaic's industrial scrap during the first six-month period.

Manhattan Rubber is one of the largest manufacturers of mechanical rubber goods, including conveyor and transmission belting, V-belts, hose, molded goods, rubber covered rolls and rubber lined tanks. The company is also among the leading makers of asbestos friction materials and abrasive wheels. At present the plant is humming with war orders, producing large quantities of materials for the aviation, shipbuilding, steel, mining and other vital industries.

Harry E. Smith is general manager, John H. Matthews is assistant general manager, and Charles T. Young is factory manager.

Columbia Chemical Names Research Men

Dr. Alphonse Pechukas has been appointed research director of the Columbia Chemical Division of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., according to an announcement by Vice-President E. T. Asplundh. Dr. Franklin Strain has been named assistant research director of the division.

Dr. Pechukas, who has been serving as acting director since May, 1942, first entered the company's chemical division in 1937 as a laboratory research worker.

Born and educated in Chicago, he received the S.B. degree from the University of Chicago in 1934 and Ph.D. in 1937. He is a member of the American Chemical Society and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Dr. Pechukas is only 28 years old, and hence has the distinction of being among the youngest directors of research in the industrial field.

Dr. Strain received the Ph.D. degree in organic chemistry from the University of Kansas in 1933, and became graduate instructor there. He was later research chemist for Luzier's, Inc., Kansas City, Mo., and for Behr-Manning Corp., Troy, N. Y., before going to the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Corp. in 1937. He is a member of the American Chemical Society.

DuPont Dye Works Honored

DEEPWATER, N. J.—The Dye Works Associated Units of E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co. at Deepwater will receive the Army-Navy "E" pennant for excellence in production on Feb. 25 at 2:30.

This is the second section of the company at Deepwater to receive the "E" burgee, the first being the neoprene synthetic rubber section. The new award honors workers in the other units of this plant, including those producing dyes, tetra-ethyl lead, alcohol, refrigerants, seed disinfectants, textile agents and numerous other products.

Increase in Production of Wool Fabrics Discussed

In line with the WPB Textile Division's program for all-out production of essential textiles and fabrics, Kenneth W. Marriner, chief of the Wool Branch, disclosed Feb. 1 that discussions have been held with representatives of the wool industry on the possibility of increasing production of wool fabrics.

At a meeting held with a technical committee of the industry plans were discussed for stepping up output of wool fabrics during 1943 to meet essential civilian needs.

It was emphasized that the policy of the Textile Division is to increase production of all fabrics, especially those fabrics designed to give the greatest warmth and wearing quality, and also special fabrics for utility needs.

Mr. Marriner pointed out that supplies of wool clothing in the hands of wholesalers and retailers have been ample for current needs. This is true in spite of the fact that the armed forces required a greater amount of wool goods in 1942 than was produced for civilian requirements in any peacetitme year. He said that the proposed program for increased production of essential wool fabrics during 1943 is intended to insure an adequate supply of warm clothes for civilians next winter.

As a result of this meeting, the whole problem of increased production will be presented to the Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers Industry Advisory Committee meeting with officials of the War Production Board.

Members of the technical committee with whom the program was discussed are: Moses Pendleton, president, American Woolen Co.; Lewis A. Hird, treasurer, Samuel Hird & Sons; E. D. Walen, vice-president, Pacific Mills; Abbott Stevens, treasurer, M. T. Stevens & Son Co.; H. J. Walter, president, Uxbridge Worsted Co.; John Halford, vice-president, James Lees & Sons; and Arthur Besse, president, National Association of Wool Manufacturers.

WPB Modifies Construction Order

WASHINGTON.—The WPB has modified its construction order to permit operators of office buildings, apartment houses, hotels and factories to obtain a single blanket authorization to cover small miscellaneous construction work for a period up to six months. This ruling includes textile mills.

The action makes it unnecessary to handle numerous applications for construction jobs which are continuously necessary in larger buildings.

Under the new plan, miscellaneous jobs, except those estimated to cost $10,000 or more, may be included in a single application for blanket authorization. The previous limit was $5,000. However, a separate application must be filed for each structure or project estimated to cost $10,000 or more for which authority to begin construction is required.

Five Mills Join Institute

The executive committee of the Cotton-Textile Institute announces that the following mills have been added to the membership: Springs Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C.; Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.; Trion (Ga.) Co.; Ware Shoals (S. C.) Mfg. Co.; and Randleman (N. C.) Mills.

Huge Waterproof Bag Developed for North African Campaign

A new type of waterproof bag, in sizes never before manufactured in quantity for the protection of medical supplies and sensitive radio and electric equipment during American landing operations in the North African campaign, was designed and developed by Quartermaster Corps technicians working with industrial experts, and manufactured in sufficient quantities for the campaign within a total period of two weeks, the War Department has revealed.

The larger of the bags, which were manufactured in five sizes, measured 26 by 36 by 72 inches and was oblong in shape. It was made of a two-ply sateen fabric, banded with rubber, and all seams were vulcanized. The open end was fitted with a "throat," 28 inches long which could be gathered up and tied.

The plant where the bags were manufactured found that a number of production problems had to be overcome. A special rubber cement, for bonding the two plies of fabric, had to be developed and procured. Several of the employees developed an allergy to rubber cement and had to be replaced. Owing to the size of the bags and the weight of equipment and materials they were designed to hold, it was necessary to attach rope grips or hauling tackle to them, and splice the ends of the ropes into one continuous strand on each bag to eliminate knots. This required teaching the art of rope-splicing to workmen in the plant.

For nearly two weeks, the facilities of the entire plant were put at the disposal of the Quartermaster Corps, with all commercial work shoved into the background. All employees worked long hours of overtime, but when the work finally got under way, it proceeded so smoothly that bags for the Army were being turned out on schedule and normal operation on commercial work could be partly resumed.

Stein, Hall Offers Sho-Pal

For pigment printing and pigment dyeing in water solution, Stein, Hall & Co., 285 Madison Ave., New York, has developed Sho-Pal, a dry product which acts both as a thickener and binder for printing. Among the manufacturer's claims are that in lesser concentrations it forms a satisfactory padding liquor for pigment dyeing. The fact that Sho-Pal is used with water eliminates the fire hazard and toxicity of solvents, and also avoids the danger of damaging rubber blankets.

Water dispersable pigments of any type may be used with Sho-Pal. Any other types of color can be used in the same patterns, because the paste is made up with water. Homogenizing equipment is unnecessary and no strategic materials are involved. Curing is eliminated. Thorough drying is the only requirement to obtain fastness to washing and dry cleaning.

Carolina Loom Reed Co. Enlarged

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Carolina Loom Reed Co. has purchased the machinery, equipment and stock of Keystone Reed Works, Easton, Pa. Installation of this machinery and equipment has just been completed at the Greensboro plant, resulting in a production increase of one-third.

Officials Praise Rohm & Haas At "E" Ceremonies

BRISTOL, PA.—While the Army-Navy "E" award represents excellence in war production to date, the battle has not yet been won and the fight to increase war production must be kept up, Brig.-Gen. Franklin O. Carroll of Wright Field told the employees of Rohm & Haas Co. Jan. 29. General Carroll presented the "E" pennant, symbolic of the Army-Navy award, at ceremonies at the Bristol plant.

In accepting the award, Otto Haas, president of the company, reaffirmed the company's policy of doing its utmost "to further increase the productive efforts of all concerned so as to hasten the defeat of our despicable enemies."

Lieut.-Comdr. O. R. Sutherland, U. S. N., presented the individual merit pins to Leonard Simons, Peter Hoffman, August Benz, Dorothy Myers, Katherine Wachter and Dorothy Quinn, who accepted them on behalf of the employees.

Lieut.-Col. W. J. Goedert, public relations officer in Eastern Procurement Division, acted as master of ceremonies and introduced the speakers and platform guests.

While the most dramatic phase of Rohm & Haas war work is on the transparent acrylic resin, plastic known as "Plexiglas," much of the firm's production is devoted to special finishes for leathers and textiles.

At the Bristol plant is made the acrylic resin used to coat the leather backs of sheepskin uniforms for aviators, to make them resistent to gasoline and oil, waterproof and soft, even in extreme cold.

Other Rohm & Haas products include synthetic insecticides, "Lufax," an enamel opacifier for Army and Navy mess knits, and various bases for protective and camouflage coatings for U. S. warplanes.

Two Carolinians Receive Patents

Recent patents to Carolinians include two in the textile field, according to Eaton & Brown, patent attorneys, Charlotte, N. C.

George T. King, Sr., of Lancaster, S. C., now deceased, applied for a patent while living, and the same was recently issued to Walter C. King, his administrator. The patent relates to a special type hood for enclosing slasher drums which seals the drum inside the hood, and the amount of air passing over the drum in contact with the yarn is controlled.

Another patent was granted to Arthur L. Jackson of West Asheville, N. C., on a bobbin spinning machine, which is assigned to American Enka Corp., Enka, N. C.

Method of Dyeing Yarn Patented

The American Viscose Corp. has been assigned Patent No. 2,306,880, relating to a method of dyeing vinyl resin yarn. The patent was awarded to Karl Heymann, a chemist at the corporation's Meadville, Pa., plant, and is described as follows: "A method of dyeing vinyl resin yarn comprising treating the yarn in a dye bath containing a suspension dyestuff in the presence of an organic compound capable of swelling the vinyl resin yarn. The compounds claimed in this patent include benzhydrol, phenylbenzylcarbinol and fluorenyl alcohol."

OPA Sets Up License System For Textile Trade

Licensing as a condition of selling yarns, textiles, textile products and services related to these commodities, except at retail, was ordered Feb. 9 by the Office of Price Administration. The order automatically grants licenses to cover all sales of this character.

Reflecting a furtherance of OPA policy of bringing sellers of related commodities within the provisions of one uniform licensing order, Supplementary Order No. 36 affects manufacturers, converters, wholesalers, jobbers and other sellers of commodities or services covered by 17 price schedules or regulations in the textile field. The order provides that a license is necessary to make sales except at retail under any of these 17 price measures.

A number of other industries previously had been brought under similar general licensing provisions by OPA.

The licenses to sellers in the textiles field are automatically granted so that it is not necessary to apply especially for the license. However, a registration may later be required at any time selected by the Price Administrator. No person whose license is suspended for a violation of any of the terms of any of these price schedules or regulations may sell any commodity or service as to which his license is suspended during the period of suspension.

Following are the price schedules or regulations covered by this order:

Schedule or Regulation No.	*Title*
7	Combed Cotton Yarns and the Processing Thereof.
11	Fine Cotton Gray Goods.
18	Burlap.
23	Rayon Gray Goods.
33	Carded Cotton Yarns and the Processing Thereof.
35	Carded Gray and Colored Yarn Cotton Goods.
39	Woven Decorative Fabrics.
58	Wool and Wool Tops and Yarns.
89	Bed Linens.
106	Domestic Shorn Wool.
118	Cotton Products.
127	Finished Piece Goods.
128	Processing Piece Goods.
151	New Bags.
163	Woolen and Worsted Civilian Apparel Fabrics.
167	Rayon Yarns and Staple Fiber.
168	Converted Rayon Yarn and Converting Charges.

The licenses granted by this order were effective Feb. 13, 1943, or when any person becomes subject to the provisions of this order. Provision has been made for the extension of the terms of this licensing order to other schedules and regulations of OPA to which it may, in the future, seem desirable.

OBITUARY

LAWRENCE FOYLE

Lawrence (Larry) Foyle, 50, well-known for many years in the textile industry as a representative of Proctor & Schwartz, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., died Jan. 29 after a long illness.

W. H. HAWKINS

W. H. Hawkins, 74, died at Charlotte, N. C., Feb. 1. A number of years ago Mr. Hawkins was superintendent of Victory Mills at Charlotte, which has since been dismantled. In recent years he had been in the second hand textile machinery business.

HARRY H. WADDELL

Harry Howard Waddell, foreman of Acme Loom Harness and Reed Co., Greenville, S. C., died recently after being in failing health for some months.

MRS. HOWARD MERCER

Mrs. Blanche Marie Mercer, wife of Harold Mercer, vice-president and general manager of Firestone Cotton Mills, Gastonia, N. C., died recently following an illness of more than a year.

Funeral services for Mrs. Mercer were held in Gastonia, and interment was at Bourbon, Ind.

KINNIE F. HARMON

Kinnie F. Harmon, 50, overseer of twisting at the Clara plant of Gastonia (N. C.) Combed Yarn Corp., died recently while at work.

For 30 years Mr. Harmon was employed by the Armstrong interests which originally built and operated the Clara, Dunn and Armstrong Mills and had been with the present management since it took over these plants.

WILLIAM E. WINCHESTER

William E. Winchester, former vice-president of Deering, Milliken & Co., died recently at his home in New York City, aged 65. Mr. Winchester joined that company in 1905 as a salesman. He became a partner of the firm in 1918 and when it was incorporated, was made vice-president.

More recently he had been president of Lockwood Co., Waterville, Me., from which he resigned a short time ago. Previously he had been president and a director of Monarch Mills, Gainesville Cotton Mills and Whitney Mfg. Co., and an official of Abbeville Cotton Mills, Darlington Mfg. Co., Dallas Mfg. Co., Gaffney Mfg. Co., and Judson Mills.

Textile Methods Patented by Enemy Aliens Are Listed

The Alien Property Custodian, Division of Patent Administration, Chicago, Ill., has listed a total of 790 patent applications and patents granted in the textile field to enemy aliens which are now available for use in the industry.

Under war powers granted by Congress, Leo T. Crowley, the custodian, may release for use by United States citizens all patents held by enemy aliens.

Under the general heading of Class No. 28, textiles, 53 patents are vested in the custodian, plus five patent applications; Class No. 96, textiles (braiding, netting, or lace making), 43 patents vested; Class No. 26, textiles (cloth finishing), 35 and one; Class No. 19, textiles (fiber preparation), 172 and 14; Class No. 68, textiles (fluid treating apparatus), 71 and four; Class No. 57, textiles (spinning, twistng and twining), 161 and two; Class No. 139, textiles (weaving), 250 and four.

Interested persons may write the Office of Alien Property Custodian, Chicago, for classified list of vested patents and patent applications. Printed copies of vested patents and drawing and specifications of vested patent applications may be secured from the Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C., for 10 cents each.

Quartermaster Corps Designs Jungle Boot

A rubber and canvas jungle boot to replace the standard issue service shoe, which has been found unsatisfactory in jungle and tropical service, has been designed and developed by the Quartermaster Corps, according to the War Department.

Quartermaster Corps technicians learned that jungle conditions and chemicals in tropical soil rotted leather in a very short time, and that the total life of a leather shoe under such conditions was about two weeks. To overcome this condition, they developed the new footwear with a rubber sole and cloth top about 12 inches high.

The rubber sole contains both crude and reclaimed rubber and is not affected by jungle moisture or soil chemicals. The cloth top, dyed an olive drab, provides a cool, porous covering for the foot and lower part of the leg, and prevents leeches and thorns from reaching the skin. The new boot can be cleaned and washed easily, and is expected to last under the most adverse conditions many times longer than the regular issue leather shoe.

Arbitration Panel Is Enlarged

The General Arbitration Council of the Textile Industry has announced that the following representatives of the work clothing industry have been added to its panel: E. C. Van Winkle, Sweet-Orr & Co.; Mark Weitzenhoffer, Seminole Mfg. Co.; New Brooks, Buckeye Overall Co.; Bradley Allen, Blue Bell Globe Mfg. Co.

The panel is comprised of leaders in practically all divisions of the textile industry and from it are drawn the "jurors" in arbitration cases. Of late, the work of the council has increased due to disputes arising out of application and interpretation of the many rules and regulations governing manufacturing and market which have been promulgated by Washington over the last 18 months.

Classified Department

WANTED—Position as Overseer of Spinning and Twisting or Superintendent of Yarn Mill. Twenty years' practical experience in Textiles making yarns and twines for rubber trade. Draft exempt. Address "Box 21," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position with cotton mill as Shipper. 17 years' experience buying and classing, both Western and Southeastern growths. Age 38, draft exempt. Best of references. Address "A-B," c/o Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Place as Superintendent of Carding and Spinning. Now employed as Superintendent. Experienced with white or colored; all numbers. Can furnish good references as to ability and character. Address "G-L," c/o Textile Bulletin.

ANYONE knowing the whereabouts of Leonard B. Newton please notify J. W. Swann, Selma, N. C. Very important.

POSITION WANTED as Roller Coverer; 24 years' experience on all kinds of rolls and leathers. 42 years old; married; and help to work in mill. Good references. Write "C-R," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as Overseer of Weaving; experienced on most all standard weaves and looms. Good manager of help. Understand conditions. Interview solicited. Education limited. Experience unlimited. Answer "B-1," care Textile Bulletin.

Index to Advertisers

Cotton Goods Market

NEW YORK.—Expectation of more Government persuasion in the running of cotton textile mills has been forecast in the market following the announcements of ceilings on two new types of print cloths to replace the now scarce 80 squares.

Market observers who had long been aware of the plan, although not completely informed as to all the final details, felt that the move would be productive of more yardage and go a long way to ease the shortages. The fact that the number of picks are reduced approximately 20 per cent in the alternate for the 80-square cloth is cited as one reason why the yardage should be greater.

Rumors of this further Government control had much to do with discouraging many mills from letting out what offerings they might have had.

While the tempo of bookings for military purposes has subsided, commitments for other Government agencies continued under the surface. Reports were heard of heavy orders being placed for goods to be shipped abroad, with the Defense Supplies Corp. said to be taking up quantities of 31-inch, 48x48, 5.00 yard, which are to be printed in this country and shipped to Africa. Inquiries for many other types of fabrics for export were also rumored about, especially in the print cloth category.

Satisfaction was expressed with the provision in the amendment to MPR 35 that eliminated the two monthly reports that sellers had to file, one which applied to cotton cloths on which premiums are paid when the cloth is made to speecial physical requirements or is of demonstrably superior quality; and the second applicable to the sales of window shade or book cloth.

A number of cotton yarns mills haven't been selling their products too far ahead, it is reported. The opinion was expressed that deliveries from March 15 on were available with quite a few mills, but that they were not enthusiastic about selling ahead because of the reduction in prices that took place several weeks ago.

The acute scarcity of yarns in the last few weeks has been seriously felt by many weaving units, which have been unable to operate their spinning sections on a three-shift basis. To make up for the loss of spinning many have had to go out into the yarn market to fill their requirements only to find it next to impossible to locate adequate supplies.

Added to the expanded military needs, observers stressed the fact that consumer stocks are steadily shrinking, with the demand for replenishments inversely growing correspondingly. These beliefs are cited as the basis for the contention that there is no likelihood of any easing in the supply situation.

Cotton Yarns Market

PHILADELPHIA.—The week of Feb. 8-13 was about the most hectic spent by the industry and the cotton yarns market in many weeks. On top of new Government orders (mostly untaken) came rumors of freezing of coarser count carded yarns and a new rush of mill workers to industries considered more safe from the draft.

The market was at loss to explain why the reported freezing order was given except that the need of yarns in this range for the production of canvas, military webbing, duck, etc., probably required a greater amount of cotton yarn than could be obtained from the spinning equipment of mills having contracts for this class of goods. It is possible that much of this productive capacity may be devoted to specialization of these yarns for possible use by mills not now weaving these military goods.

New business offered was again far in excess of the ability of the yarn industry to promise the full quantities sought, for the deliveries required. Ordinary preference ratings are not effective. New accounts ordinarily cannot be accommodated. Rate of production has been lessened further by the War Manpower Commission's recent ruling intended to hasten the transfer of workers into war industries, from the alleged non-essential jobs they have been filling.

During the past five weeks buyers of combed sale cotton yarn, for Government use as well as civilian, have found supplies increasingly difficult to locate for the deliveries sought, in full. But in ratio to their production during January, the combed yarn mills appear to have shipped out as much civilian yarn as could reasonably be expected. January production and shipments were up about five per cent compared with a year ago. Shipments against Government orders approximated 30 per cent more than a year ago. January sales to civilian consumers are estimated as about 25 per cent less than a year ago.

More combed yarn business was offered during January than could be booked and comment here is to the effect that, apparently, the combed yarn mills only accepted new orders to the extent to which their experience warranted the belief they could deliver the yarn. Should February and later requirements of combed yarn for war purposes increase, it is said, recourse may be had to scaling down deliveries for civilian goods.

The combed sale yarn mills generally appear during January to have been able to maintain spindle operation at the December, 1942, level.

Mills Asked To Up Output; Employees Seek "Safer" Jobs

Frank L. Walton, director of the Textile, Leather and Clothing Division, War Production Board, wired each of the 519 major cotton mills in the country Feb. 1 urgently requesting them to increase production of cotton fabrics and yarns to the maximum levels possible.

At the end of that week he announced that the response to his wire was extremely encouraging. Many mill operators replied that they were developing plans to increase production in an effort to meet the huge amounts needed either for military or essential civilian needs, or for war purposes in foreign markets.

Meanwhile, reports came to WPB that workers were leaving textile mills heavily engaged in war work and essential civilian production following issuance of the War Manpower Commission's order listing certain non-deferable activities and occupations.

Walton then pointed out that as applied to textile and apparel industries only the following textile activities were listed in the Manpower Commission's order as non-deferable: curtains, draperies and bedspreads; pleatings, stitching, tucking and embroidery; trimmings, stamped art goods and art needle work; decorative feathers, plumes and artificial flowers. Also the following textile occupations are listed as non-deferable: custom tailors, custom furriers and operators of passenger and freight elevators.

The statement was issued to clarify confusion over the terms of the order as to just what textiles were covered by the WMC order.

48-Hour Work-Week Hits Textile Towns

Several important Southern textile manufacturing centers are included in the 32 critical labor areas where the 48-hour work-week is being set up by the War Manpower Commission.

The large Bibb Mfg. Co. at Macon, Ga., has 45,700 spindles and 246 circular knitting machines in operation. Macon Textiles, Inc., has 9,070 spindles and 76 looms; Southland Knitting Mills, 48 circular knitting machines; Atlantic Cotton Mills, 11,908 spindles; and Willingham Cotton Mills, 10,000 spindles and 100 looms.

At Mobile, Ala., are the J. C. Sanders Cotton Mill Co., Inc., just recovering from a fire last year, and the Standard Coated Products Corp., with 19,624 spindles and 420 looms.

Pascagoula, Miss., has Onyx Knitting Mills with 20 circular knitting machines, and Charleston, S. C., has General Asbestos & Rubber Division of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.

Following issuance of the order G. W. McCommon, president of Atlantic Cotton Mills, Macon, stated that it would have little effect due to chronic absenteeism among the workers at his mill.

January Cotton Use Is Slightly Down

WASHINGTON. — The Census Bureau has reported that cotton consumed during January totaled 915,479 bales of lint and 110,578 bales of linters, compared with 935,511 of lint and 108,113 of linters during December last, and 947,539 of lint and 116,279 of linters during January last year.

Cotton on hand Jan. 31 was reported as follows:

In consuming establishments, 2,506,639 bales of lint and 505,690 of linters, compared with 2,567,188 of lint and 503,124 of linters on Dec. 31 last, and 2,497,795 of lint and 542,965 of linters on Jan. 31 a year ago.

In public storage and at compresses, 13,069,379 bales of lint and 90,713 of linters, compared with 13,576,030 and 84,128 on Dec. 31 last, and 12,857,476 and 176,826 on Jan. 31 a year ago.

Cotton spindles active during January included, in cotton-growing states, 17,417,950, compared with 17,401,692 during December last, and 17,459,986 during January a year ago; and in the New England states, 4,876,738, compared with 4,889,550 and 4,977,356.

Brookside Gets "E"

Brookside Mills at Knoxville, Tenn., is among the latest group of industrial firms listed to receive the Army-Navy "E" for outstanding performance on war contracts.

Also named in the group is Saco-Lowell Shops, Biddeford, Me.

A.A.T.C.C. Piedmont Section Plans Meeting March 6 In Greenville, S. C.

The first meeting this year of the Piedmont Section, American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists will be held March 6 at the Poinsett Hotel, Greenville, S. C. Dinner will be served at 7:30 P. M., and will be followed by addresses by Quartermaster Corps representatives.

Lieut.-Col. Thomas D. Lewis, officer in charge of duck, webbing and thread procurement division, Jeffersonville Quartermaster Depot, will discuss "The Overall Picture of Dyeing and Finishing As Regards Jeffersonville Quartermaster Depot."

Elmer C. Bertolet, senior technologist of the engineering division, Jeffersonville Quartermaster Depot, will discuss "The Finishing of Army Ducks with Particular Reference to Mildewproofing."

The timeliness and importance of the subjects to be discussed and the prominence of the speakers pressages a full attendance of the members from the Piedmont Section of the A.A.T.C.C. and also members from other sections. Others in the textile industry or allied industry who may be interested in the subjects to be discussed have been invited to attend this meeting. Non-members and members from other sections should make their reservations for dinner as promptly as possible by writing to the secretary, Leland G. Atkins, Southern Dyestuff Corp., Charlotte, N. C.

C. Norris Rabold, chairman of the Piedmont Section, has appointed the following committee to handle arrangements for the Greenville meeting: Sherman Converse, chairman, H. H. Field, Robert E. Buck, and W. N. Kline, Jr.

Additional meetings of the Piedmont Section are tentatively scheduled for June 15 at Greensboro, N. C., and Oct. 30 at Charlotte.

Rayon Tops, Noils Waste Prices Cut

WASHINGTON. — Sharp reductions in cents per pound ceiling prices for rayon tops, noils and producers' waste —rayon fibers which have attained increased importance for blending with wool in the spinning of yarns—have been instituted by the Office of Price Administration as part of a program to stabilize prices of raw materials used in rayon and part-rayon fabrics and garments.

Maximum prices of rayon tops are cut two and one-half to four and one-half cents per pound and rayon noils approximately six cents. These reductions are possible partly because of a simultaneous "roll-back" of from three to seven cents per pound in prices for rayon waste from which waste tops are reduced. The decision by OPA to reduce tops and noils ceilings is also based upon the high level of the previously established ceiling prices.

This action contributes to a reduction of the costs of raw materials to yarn spinners. OPA let it be known that a further study is now being made to determine whether the March, 1942, freeze of these spun yarn prices can be replaced by lower and specific ceilings.

Stockholders of Belmont Textile Firms Hold Meetings

BELMONT, N. C.—Stockholders of four Belmont textile firms met recently, and in most cases re-elected officers who had served during the previous year.

Perfection Spinning Co. stockholders elected J. Harold Lineberger vice-president to succeed the late R. B. Suggs, Sr., in that office. Robert B. Suggs, Jr., was added to the board of directors, replacing his father.

The officers elected include A. C. Lineberger, president; J. Harold Lineberger, vice-president; D. P. Stowe, secretary-treasurer. The board of directors includes A. C. Lineberger, Sr., R. L. Stowe, Sr., J. Harold Lineberger, E. D. Maynard, A. C. Lineberger, Jr., R. B. Suggs, Jr., and D. P. Stowe.

The report of the secretary-treasurer made a satisfactory showing in view of textile conditions. The mill has been running three shifts throughout the year, and much of its output is combed yarn on Government orders.

At the annual stockholders meeting of the Crescent Spinning Co. the officers were re-elected as follows: A. C. Lineberger, president; S. P. Stowe, vice-president; George W. Stowe, secretary-treasurer. Directors in addition to these are R. L. Stowe, J. W. Stowe, G. C. Dixon and John M. Scott.

Sterling Spinning Co. stockholders, at their annual meeting in the mill offices, re-elected the officers as follows: R. L. Stowe, president; Charles T. Stowe, vice-president; S. P. Stowe, secretary-treasurer. In addition to these the following directors were re-elected: J. W. Stowe, George W. Stowe, A. C. Lineberger and R. D. Hall.

Stockholders of the Eagle Yarn Mills, Inc., at their annual meeting held at the mill offices, after hearing the secretary-treasurer's annual report which made a satisfactory showing, elected officers as follows: J. W. Stowe, president and treasurer; S. P. Stowe, vice-president; J. W. Stowe, Jr., secretary and assistant treasurer. In addition to these, the other directors are: R. L. Stowe, A. C. Lineberger, John M. Scott and F. P. Hall.

"E" Honors Equinox War Production

(*Continued from Page 24*)

mill. The mill has maintained about that rate of production since then.

The Equinox Mill was built in the early 1900's by the late Judge W. F. Cox as a fine yarn mill and was known as the Cox Mill.

Wellington, Sears & Co. took $75,000 preferred stock and when the company went into the hands of a receiver the name was changed to Equinox Mill and looms were added for the manufacture of ducks.

The present officers of the Equinox Mills are: Charles A. Sweet, president; Charles O. Richardson, vice-president; Elwyn G. Preston, Jr., secretary and treasurer; Frederic Hewey, assistant treasurer.

Andrew B. Calhoun, commonly known as "Andy," went to the Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills after graduating at Georgia Tech, but very soon accepted a position with the New York office of Wellington, Sears & Co.

Later he was moved to the Boston office and then in 1931 to Anderson, S. C.

Those connected with the mill give Andy Calhoun much of the credit for the efficient operations which won for them the "E" award.

The overseers of the Equinox Mill are: A. L. Biggs, carding; T. W. Carlton, spinning; John W. McAllister, weaving; Lewis Mullinax, twisting; Guy Kates, cloth room; Ben R. Dorr, master mechanic; and K. C. McAllister, general night overseer. Many of the distinguished guests, including officials of Wellington, Sears & Co., made a tour of inspection under the supervision of Andy Calhoun prior to the "E" award.

The distinguished guests included: Hon. Olin D. Johnston, governor of South Carolina; Hon. J. L. Sherard, mayor of Anderson; Lieut.-Col. Thomas D. Lewis, Jeffersonville Q. M. Depot; Judge H. H. Watkins, U. S. District Court; Dr. R. F. Poole, president of Clemson College; T. Frank Watkins, counsel; Major Hugh O. Clark, Charlotte Q. M. Depot; Henry S. Grew, Sr., Frank Hillery and Norman E. Horn of Wellington, Sears & Co., New York.

Textile Men Lead Bond Drive

Leaders in an intensive drive to add $175,000 in war bond purchases to Spartanburg County's $380,000 monthly quota, and thereby purchase a bomber to be named for Spartanburg, S. C., include James A. Chapman, president of Inman Mills and Riverdale Mills, and president of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of South Carolina. Among speakers and participants in a meeting of textile executives, superintendents and overseers held in Spartanburg to organize the drive for the month of February were Mr. Chapman; Stanley Converse of the Clifton Mfg. Co., and chairman of the county textile war bond committee; Gerard Chapin of the Lyman division of Pacific Mills; R. F. Bagwell, superintendent of Glendale Mills; A. T. Greene, secretary and assistant treasurer of Drayton Mills; Stanley Llewellyn, superintendent of Inman and Riverdale Mills; Paul G. Gillespie of Mills Mill No. 2; E. P. Joyce, secretary, Spartan Mills, and A. A. Rothrock, Saxon Mills.

U. S.-British Pact is Denied

A reported secret agreement between the United States and Great Britain to restrict imports of cotton fabrics to this country has been denied in Washington.

Officials have explained that an agreement of this kind, which was not secret, was entered into between the two countries last March. This agreement stipulated that, except for contracts already made, British mills would not take orders for yarns or cloth to be imported here which were not approved by WPB. Great Britain thus avoided criticism that she was competing with the domestic market and at the same titme benefiting from Lend-Lease.

Since then, British manpower and production facilities have tightened and American military orders for certain yarns and cloths have increased to an extent that it is considered unlikely here that WPB or the British Board of Trade will approve any new orders for non-essential civilian goods.

It is reported that practically the only goods coming through are types provided for in M-63 and M-272. Reports of a new agreement thereby originated because some pre-March contracts for civilian goods are now expiring and are not being renewed. Nothing is known in Washington of any quantities of goods piling up awaiting shipment and the report is characterized as unlikely.

Dun & Bradstreet Lists Textile Firms

Primarily because of war and its effects, fewer new textile concerns have begun operation recently, according to figures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet from changes in the number of firms listed in its reference books.

In September, 1941, there were 223 textile firms added to the reference list, while in September, 1942, there were but 209 added. In September, 1941, 260 textile concerns were obliterated from the lists, while in September, 1942, only 203 names were taken out. From these figures it can be gathered that in the last period, while fewer textile firms were formed, those already in existence tended to remain in business better than in the first period.

Blueridge Co., "E" Winner, Is Cited for Conversion

GLASGOW, VA.—Employees of the Blueridge Co. manufacturing plant of Charles P. Cochrane Co., received the highly coveted Army-Navy "E" award for excellence in war production in ceremonies at the mill here Feb. 10. The "E" flag was presented to Abram T. Eastwick, president of Blueridge, by Colonel John P. Welch, commanding officer of the Richmond Quartermaster Depot, in recognition of this mill's conversion from peace-time production of rugs and carpets to 24-hour, seven-day week operations on cotton duck for the Government.

"Although 12 other organizations in the South have achieved the recognition of the Army-Navy 'E' award," said Colonel Welch in his presentation address, "I sincerely believe that you of the Blueridge Co. deserve greater praise than any of the others."

"I say this," he added, "because you have diligently worked to transform your plant from a successful carpet mill into an exceedingly efficient organization producing great quantities of cotton duck in an almost unbelievable short space of time."

Tracing the history of the "E," which originated with the Navy, Colonel Welch described the Government's acknowledgement of the part industrial workers play with the fighting forces. "Recipients of this award," he said, "are selected only after consideration of many factors . . . quality of product and quantity of production are stressed. . . . Here at Blueridge, quality is your watchword, and on the face of every loom appears the slogan, 'Quality First, Then Yardage.' There is no doubt that every man and woman present abides by this slogan. Another factor of importance is your labor standard, and here again we found a commendable condition. We know that you have lost many of your valuable men to the armed forces, but every man and woman remaining behind helped to overcome this loss."

Tribute to the Blueridge employees, to the citizens of Rockbridge County for their co-operation, and to the many companies who furnished needed materials and supplies, was paid by Mr. Eastwick in his acceptance for the company of the "E" burgee.

To the employees present, he said: "To you men and women, fellow workers in this plant, who by your loyal and patriotic efforts every day, seven days a week, have made possible the fulfillment of our war contracts, I want to thank you heartily in behalf of all those who supervised the production; and to the management, my very sincere appreciation for the results you have obtained."

A principal speaker on the program was Governor Colgate W. Darden, Jr., of Virginia, who in talking extemporaneously paid tribute to the workers of the Blueridge Co. for their part in the war effort and urged that the determination for quality production be continued.

Acting as master of ceremonies for the event was the Hon. A. Willis Robertson, congressman from the Seventh District of Virginia. An address of welcome was given by Charles S. Glasgow. The Army-Navy "E" pin, which was given to every employee of the plant, was symbolically presented by Lieut.-Comdr. Marshall Shearer of the Fifth Naval District, Norfolk, Va., to John Hunter Burks and Marcella W. Wilkerson, who are the oldest employees of Blueridge from a point of service.

Army-Navy "E" Rewards War Production At Calco Plant

Workers and management of the Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Co., at Bound Brook, N. J., received the Army-Navy "E" award for excellence in war production from General Alden H. Waitt, Chemical Warfare Service, Army of United States, and insignia pins for every employee from Commander Herman J. McCarthy, United States Navy, in a colorful ceremony held Jan. 20.

The presentation, which was held in one of the plant buildings, featured speeches by General Waitt and Commander McCarthy and an address of acceptance by F. M. Fargo, Jr., general manager, and Frank J. Pucci, president of the Chemical Workers Union Local.

Telling the audience that "this is your war every bit as much as it is the war of the soldiers at the front," General Waitt indicated the vast importance in the war effort of the place held by workers in the chemical industry. "Without them," he said, "many lives would be lost through lack of proper medication. Without them, essential camouflage, based upon fast-to-light dyestuffs, would be impossible. Without them, rubber in its myriad forms would harden and crack and be all but useless to the United Nations' war machine."

He was preceded by Representative Charles A. Eaton of New Jersey, who made a stirring appeal for "more and more" production.

In his address of acceptance, Mr. Fargo told his listeners that, although they had every reason to feel proud of the outstanding production record for the preceding year, even greater efforts would be required of them in the year to come. He indicated the fact that the War and Navy Departments are calling upon the chemical industry for an ever-increasing volume of heavy and intermediate chemicals, and promised on the behalf of the Calco personnel that no effort would be spared to meet and even exceed the responsibilities thus imposed on the organization

Navy "E" insignia pins were presented in person to 18 old employees by Commander McCarthy and provision was made for an insignia pin and certificate for every employee. The ceremonies were presided over by E. J. Dempsey, works manager at Calco.

Spinning Test Results Given

Members of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., have received from John T. Wigington, director of the Division of Textile Research of the Institute and the National Cotton Council, a compilation of new information on fiber and spinning tests made by the Department of Agriculture for a number of cottons of the same staple length.

Wigington said that the data clearly indicated that a manufacturer who selects cotton on a staple length basis alone is headed for trouble in the processing of his cotton. While staple length is an important factor, the variety of cotton, the fineness of the fiber, the percentage of immature fiber, the distribution of fiber length, and the tensile strength of the fiber all enter into the successful processing of a cotton.

The manufacturers have also been sent a leaflet describing in non-technical terms the techniques employed in the fiber and spinning laboratories of the Department of Agriculture in making these various tests.

Cars Equipped With Cotton Cells Will Haul Oil

Cotton will play an important role in speeding oil shipments to the eastern coast, if current plans of the Office of Defense Transportation to convert 100 steel box cars into petroleum carriers are extended.

According to the Cotton-Textile Institute, 50 of these cars will be equipped with Mareng cells. These units are to be made of nine-ounce cotton duck, 280 yards of which will be required in the installations in each car. The cells are completely covered and once installed remain rigidly in place.

Another lot of 50 cars is to be equipped with Flexi-Tank units which are made of No. 6 cotton duck of 60-inch width. Forty yards of the fabric are required for each tank and four tanks will be installed in each car. In the case of both types of cotton tanks, central intake and outflow valves control the flow of oil. To help control the surge of oil when the cars are in motion, each car is divided into four compartments in each of which a container unit is installed.

The box-cars selected for the initial conversions are described as 50-ton cars and each will have a carrying capacity of ten to 12 thousand gallons of petroleum products. The fabric used in both types of units is coated with neoprene, although other types of synthetic rubber are also adaptable for the purpose.

Commenting on this development, C. K. Everett, Institute merchandising director, states: "On the basis of exhaustive tests made to date, it is expected that this new use for cotton will be a real help in relieving the shortages of petroleum products in those areas since conventional types of transportation are no longer adequate in meeting the wartime situation.

"Other important developments are likely to be generated by the introduction of cotton containers for carrying petroleum. The possibilities of utilizing these units for direct war purposes is being thoroughly studied by other Government agencies.

"Under consideration by the defense transportation authorities is the possibility of utilizing cotton in still another form for the transportation of fuel oils. Alternate layers of a thiakol synthetic rubber compound and of loose cotton fiber are sprayed on the four walls, floors and ceilings of box cars to build up a thick, durable 'skin' wholly impervious to oil. It is planned to use a single layer of narrow cotton duck to reinforce the skin in the corners of the car and also in the seams where floor and roof are joined to the walls."

Would Outlaw Strike Violence

RALEIGH, N. C.—Representatives Cook of Cumberland and Burgin of Henderson have introduced a bill to outlaw violence in strikes and picketing. The measures makes it a felony to use "force or violence or threats thereof to prevent or attempt to prevent any person from engaging in any lawful vocation."

The proposed measure sets a penalty of one to two years in the State Penitentiary for violation and defines a labor dispute as "including any controversy between an employer and two or more employees concerning terms and conditions of employment or concerning representation in arranging terms and conditions of employment."

Industrial Rayon Corp. Has Largest Earnings in History

Gross earnings of Industrial Rayon Corp., Cleveland, Ohio, for the year 1942 were the largest in the company's history.

Net earnings, after provision for increased Federal and excess profits taxes, were $2,006,363 for 1942 as compared with $2,311,711 for 1941. This is equivalent to $2.64 per share for 1942 as compared with $3.04 per share in 1941.

Taxes on the company's income for 1942 amounted to $4,607,611 as compared with $3,395,081 for 1941.

In the letter to the stockholders accompanying the company's annual report, Hiram S. Rivitz, president, stated that under the relief provisions of the excess profits tax law recently enacted, the company proposed to file a claim for the recovery of a portion of its Federal taxes covering the years 1941 and 1942.

The letter discusses in complete detail the War Production Board's directive order to the company to convert its parent plant for the manufacture of high tenacity 1,100 denier tire yarn. This yarn will be produced by the new continuous spinning method.

Prices of the rayon industry generally, the report states, have been maintained at existing levels for the last two years, during which period increased labor rates and advances in other items were absorbed.

The company's three plants in Cleveland, Painesville, Ohio, and Covington, Va., are operating at capacity 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

In discussing future prospects, the report points out that post-war rehabilitation of rayon plants for the resumption of civilian business presents no great problem. The company has now had more than four years of successful operating experience in the manufacture of viscose yarns by the continuous process and, as a post-war program, proposes to carry out the original expansion plans which were temporarily laid aside for the duration.

Russians Grow Black Cotton

WASHINGTON.—Black cotton is a new variety recently originated by Russian plant geneticists, a bulletin from the Soviet Embassy here states. One advantage which this cotton has, together with other varieties with colored tints ranging from reddish to green, is the elimination of the dyeing process. It is believed that the natural black will be a faster color than the black of dyed cottons.

American cottons with green and brown tints have been known for some time but are not grown on a large scale because their yield is considerably lower than the white-linted varieties. Our colored cottons are used principally in certain regional handcrafts industries.

2,064 Armstrong Workers Serve

LANCASTER, PA.—A total of 2,064 employees of the Armstrong Cork Co. have been granted military leaves of absence and are serving in all major theaters of the war where United States armed forces are engaged.

J. J. Evans, Jr., Armstrong's general personnel manager, has disclosed that 1,648 former Armstrong employees are in the Army; 409 are in the Navy, of which 80 are Marines; four are in the WAAC and three in the WAVES.

Variety of Printed Fabrics Reduced By WPB Order

A smaller variety of printed fabrics and definite limitations on the introduction of new patterns will result from an order announced recently by the War Production Board imposing restrictions on the use of copper rollers in the textile printing industry.

The order (M-280) prohibits the use, after Feb. 15, 1943, of copper textile print rollers which were idle in the hands of producers from Sept. 1, 1941, to Sept. 1, 1942. Such rollers must be sold either to a brass mill or to the Metals Reserve Corp. for copper reclamation.

As an alternative, producers can set aside an equivalent poundage of other copper rollers in place of rollers which were idle during the specified period if they find they want to use the idle rollers at some future date.

The order also froze all copper textile printing rollers held by dealers and permits their sale only to brass mills or the Metals Reserve Corp.

Upwards of 10,000,000 pounds of copper—representing from 35 to 40 per cent of all copper rollers in the hands of textile printers and dealers—is expected to be reclaimed for war production as a result of the actiton.

The order will have the effect of limiting variety of patterns because producers will, after Feb. 15, 1943, have only about 60 per cent of the present number of rollers on hand. This will result in concentration on fewer patterns and generally institute larger runs per pattern than has been the past practice. Also, in order to conserve the rollers on hand, introduction of new patterns will be placed on a greatly restricted basis.

American Yarn Opens Sales Offices

The American Yarn & Processing Co. of Mount Holly, N. C., announces a change in sales representation for the eastern territory with the opening of its own sales offices in Philadelphia and New York. The Philadelphia office, at 3701 N. Broad Street, is under the direction of Wm. S. Montgomery. In New York City American Yarn offices are located at 2806 Empire State Building, under the direction of Roland Swallow.

A 20 per cent increase of sales in 1942 over 1941 was reported by R. S. Dickson, president of the company, at the recent annual meeting of stockholders and directors held in the company's headquarters at Mount Holly.

The stockholders added three new directors, William H. Barnhardt of the Barnhardt Co., Charlotte, R. E. Kerr, vice-president of the American Trust Co., Charlotte, and C. Edwin Hutchinson of Mount Holly, son of the late president of the company. The directors re-elected were Mr. Dickson, I. C. Lowe, W. H. Suttenfield, Gaston Galloway, Norman A. Cocke, and J. W. Abernethy. The officers for the new year, as re-elected or elected at the directors' meeting, are as follows: Mr. Dickson, president; Mr. Lowe, vice-president; Mr. Suttenfield, vice-president and treasurer; Mr. Hutchison, first assistant vice-president; Eugene F. Redding, vice-president and sales manager; William S. Montgomery of Philadelphia, vice-president and eastern territory sales manager; T. Jackson Davis, secretary and assistant treasurer, and Miss E. Rozella Abernethy, assistant secretary and assistant treasurer.

H. H. Willis Resigns As Clemson Textile School Dean

CLEMSON, S. C.—H. H. Willis has resigned as dean of the Clemson Textile School, which position he has filled for the past 15 and one-half years. During this time the school has grown from an enrollment of some 70 students and four teachers to some 350 students and 15 teachers prior to the present war.

With the co-operation and assistance of the Clemson Textile School staff, Mr. Willis is co-author of seven textbooks on textile subjects ranging from cotton grading through spinning. The preparation of these books was sponsored by the Textile Foundation, Washington, D. C. These textbooks are now being used in textile schools as well as in textile plants which are conducting classes in textiles. Mr. Willis is also author of a number of spinning test reports and technical articles in various textile journals.

Dean Willis

From 1927 to 1938 approximately, with the co-operation of the staff, Mr. Willis secured for the school, through donations, over $40,000 worth of equipment and supplies.

For several years Dean Willis and Dr. Sikes, deceased, did much work in South Carolina in acquainting the people and the Legislature with the need for an adequate textile building. As a result a $475,000 building was erected in 1938. During 1939 Dr. Sikes and Dean Willis met with cotton manufacturers of South Carolina and discussed a plan for raising money for additional equipment for the new textile building. A committee, consisting of J. E. Sirrine, J. B. Harris and R. H. Chapman, was formed. This committee during 1940 and 1941 raised approximately $45,000 from manufacturers interested in the Clemson Textile School. The outbreak of war and priorities have postponed temporarily the purchase of this new equipment.

On May 26, 1942, Dean Willis presented a plan for the establishment of a textile training foundation. Six objectives were outlined, including the promotion of textile training in schools and colleges, the promotion of further training for skilled employees within the mill, the establishment of better relations between workers and management, and the provision of a competent consultative service prepared to give specific aid on technical and human relations problems.

Dean Willis served the Federal Government as chairman of the Cotton-Textile Industrial Relations board for South Carolina under NRA dealing with technical and human relation problems in the textile industry. During the past two years he has served as arbiter and advisor on many such problems, in some cases being called by the Federal Government, in other cases by the mill management, by the union, or by management and union jointly.

He plans to devote part of his time to a textile training program in South Carolina which offers guidance and assistance to young men in the textile industry in getting additional training in textiles. He will devote some time to co-operative work in labor relations and technical work.

Ensign Hunter Marshall, III, Awarded Silver Star Medal

Hunter Marshall, Jr., secretary-treasurer of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association, and Mrs. Marshall have received the Silver Star medal which has been awarded to their son, Ensign Hunter Marshall, III, by President Roosevelt.

Ensign Marshall, of the United States Naval Reserve, was reported missing in action several months ago. The citation accompanying the medal is as follows: "For gallant and intrepid conduct as commanding officer of the United States Navy Armed Guard aboard the U. S. A. T. Merrimack on the occasion of the torpedoing of that vessel by an enemy submarine on June 9, 1942. Immediately following the explosion, the armed guard, under the resolute leadership of Ensign Marshall, promptly manned their guns and despite the hazards of further imminent torpedo attacks, remained at their battle stations until the forward part of the ship was awash and the order 'Abandon Ship' was given. Because of his loyal and determined fighting spirit Ensign Marshall was one of the last to leave the ship. His courage and exemplary devotion to duty were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service."

The medal and the citation were sent to Mr. and Mrs. Marshall for the President by Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy. On August 21, Secretary Knox commended Ensign Marshall for his alertness and devotion to duty.

The Marshalls received a message from the Navy Department on June 28 informing them that their son was missing. He enlisted in the Naval Reserve last September. He was graduated from Central High School at Charlotte and then from Davidson College in the class of 1939.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall were informed of the award of the Silver Star medal and citation to their son in a letter from Rear Admiral L. E. Denfield, chief, Navy personnel.

Conserving Head-Motion Parts

(*Continued from Page 14*)

brazing or soldering the wire in tightly with the aid of a blow torch or soldering iron.

The fixing of some parts is undertaken easily and requires little thought, but the writer has witnessed fixers throwing vibrator combinations into the scrap pile with little regard for salvage of usable parts. As these combinations comprise several parts, any of which are wearable and replaceable, serious thought should be given to every part connected thereon.

If vibrator connectors are sprung at the end, they can be forced back into place. If the shoes are worn down, it is a simple matter of replacing the worn part with a new shoe. If buttons, rivets or bushings are worn or broken, they can be removed and replaced. Even the gear can be repaired if a tooth has been broken out. None of these parts should be discarded until its full life has been completely used. And as these parts are interchangeable, it is possible to make use of one combination discarded for the repairing of several. Many fixes suggest other ideas. There is no limit to what can be accomplished by alert minds. Many dollars in time and material can be saved, if new ideas and suggestions are given a tryout.

(*To be continued*)

Value of Ancient Kentucky Mill Decided in Federal Court

GRAHAMTON, KY.—The value of a mill which made tent cloth for the Army during the Mexican War was the question in a case before the Federal Court at Louisville recently.

The Grahamton Mfg. Co. on Otter Creek has been acquired by the Government for Fort Knox. It is believed to be the oldest in continuous operation in the United States.

A Federal jury valued the Grahamton Mill, in the village of that name in Meade County, at $100,000. The verdict was reached at the end of five days of testimony by engineers and others.

Government witnesses placed values up to $76,569 on the mill and land, including water rights. The specialists employed by Mrs. Katherine McCord, who operated the mill for a generation, valued it at $202,931. An agreement had been reached before the trial on the value of more than 300 acres of land at $7,787; and ten dwellings in the village at $15,133. These values were included in the verdict.

The mill's genesis, as described by the late Dr. William Allen Pusey in the *Filson Club Quarterly* of July, 1931, a document which will appear in the case, began in Louisville in 1939 when Robert Graham and a man named Snead formed a corporation.

In October, 1835, the corporation bought from David Brandenburg, 335 acres at Big Falls on the Otter. There was no road to the place and machinery was dragged by oxen from the mouth of Otter Creek to the site, a distance of five miles.

The mill was constructed of graystone and was unusually large for the time, being 60 by 120 feet. It began operation in 1837. It was two stories in height and contained a loft. Later, when a fire damaged it, it was made a four-story building.

During the Mexican War the mill made much cloth for Army tents. During the Civil War the mill's work was hampered by depredations of guerrillas. In 1865 a stone flour mill was added. The corporation also ran a general store.

Graham left the mill in the 1840's and the mill was bought by Thomas Anderson. He remained in active management until he died in 1904.

Use Cellulose Fibers for Barrels

Textile fibers, produced from cellulose (probably rayon) are being used in Germany for manufacture of barrels, drums and cans to transport petroleum products, according to reports from Britain reported by the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Barrels made from the fibers are reported to be as strong and oil-tight as all-metal containers, with a saving in weight of about 75 per cent. A type of barrel having a capacity of 79.25 U. S. gallons is proving particularly successful, it is reported.

There are no other details about the barrels given, but some persons in the textile market thought that it was possible that instead of the actual fibers being used the raw material of rayon might be used in sheet form or otherwise moulded to form the barrels. It is possible in that case that cellulose acetate or other cellulose plastic sheetings might have been used.

Textile Repairs Are Facilitated By Order P-139

(*Continued from Page 13*)

Textile, Clothing and Leather Division of WPB. All queries should be addressed to him at the Steuart Building, 5th and "K" Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.

According to Administrator Watson, "It pays textile mills to make use of this order because their suppliers can make use of the ratings passed on to them, which would be of much help to them in securing their raw materials, so that it is to the mills' advantage in the long run to definitely do this to help the suppliers as well as to put them in a preferred position on the delivery list."

Watson has also pointed out that Price Regulation No. 3, as amended, allows that mills with cloth ratings higher than AA-2X can still extend these ratings for their maintenance, repair parts and operating supplies to the extent that the regulation allows. To effect this, the following certification forms must be used:

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned purchaser hereby represents to the seller and to the War Production Board that he is entitled to app'y or extend the preference ratings indicated opposite the items shown on this purchase order, and that such application or extension is in accordance with Priorities Regulation No. 3 as amended, with the terms of which the undersigned is familiar.

(Name of Purchaser) (Address)

By_____
(Signature and Title of Duly Authorized Officer) Date)

Maintenance, repair and operating supplies do not include machinery, exclusive of repair and maintenance parts; material physically incorporated into a product; automotive equipment or parts, or supplies for improving, adding to, expanding or rebuilding or equipment or for reconstruction.

Inventory restrictions also are set forth under the new order. These are: "That no producer shall accept delivery of any item of maintenance, repair or operating supplies if by reason of such delivery the producers' inventory would be in excess of the minimum practicable working requirements, or in any event in excess of requirements for the next 90 days."

Section (e) of the order sets us requirements as to disposition of metal scrap: "No producer shall apply the preference rating assigned by this order or accept delivery of any material on which preference rating has been applied unless he has sold to a recognized scrap dealer or dealers all of his saleable metal scrap recovered from maintenance, repair or operating supplies, to the extent that such prior sale is practicable. By the application of a rating assigned by this order, every producer shall be deemed to agree to sell all such metal scrap on hand when the rating is applied not later than 90 days thereafter."

OPA Gets Ceiling Prices On New Cotton Cloth

WASHINGTON.—Ceiling prices for a new cotton cloth designed as a possible substitute for print cloths for certain industrial and commercial purposes were established Feb. 11 by the Office of Price Administration. At the same time, OPA eliminated two reporting requirements from carded gray goods schedule and prohibited commission weaving as an evasion of the price schedule.

These actions were taken through the issuance of Amendment 12, to Revised Price Schedule No. 35—Carded Gray and Colored Yarn Cotton Goods. The amendment takes effect February 16, 1943.

The new print cloth has a thread count of 64x64, but the filling yarn is heavier than in the print cloth of this count, and is also made stronger by warp twist yarns. Production can be greater per loom than on an 80-square cloth, and the prices set coupled with this speedier production are considered here to offer inducements to mills to turn out the new cloth, for which two versions are contemplated—one for industrial use and another for commercial.

The cloth for industrial use is made from 1-1/16-inch staple cotton, with 28s yarns in warp and filling. This cloth is designed primarily for laminating purposes (building up and compressing layers of cloth which have been cemented with resins), because it was found that the ordinary 64x60 print cloths to which industrialists turned when they could not get 80 square cloths were not strong enough for the purpose.

The commercial fabric is made from ordinary print cloth cotton, with 30s yarns in warp and filling.

Strict simplifications are established for the particular fabrics and, unless a fabric complies in all respects, it cannot be sold under the ceilings and other provisions of the amendment.

For the commercial fabric, the maximum price is set at 46.10 cents per pound—about 10.02 cents per yard for the approximate weight of 4.60 yards per pound. For the industrial fabric made with long staple cotton the ceiling is 47.08 cents per pound—11.08 cents a yard for its approximate 4.25 weight. These prices are somewhat cheaper than for the 45 cents per pound ceiling on 80x80 4.00 yard print cloth 12 cents per yard.

The restriction on commission weaving, when used as a means of avading price ceilings, is issued because reports have reached OPA that a few weavers and purchasers are resorting to commission weaving for this purpose. The practice of commission weaving has been virtually unknown in the cotton gray goods industry and the amendment makes clear the psotion of OPA in prohibiting comission weaving as an evasion of the schedule.

In general, two factors will determine whether commission weaving is being used to evade the ceilings: (1) Whether the mill was regularly engaged in commission weaving prior to the imposition of maximum prices; (2) whether the charge for weaving plus the material cost exceeds the established price for the resulting product.

Two monthly reporting requirements are eliminated by the amendment. The first applies to cotton cloths for which premiums may be paid when the cloth is made to special physical requirements or is of demonstrably superior quality. The second applies to sales of window shade or book cloth.

Cotton Conference Forum March 5

The date of the next cotton conference forum, which will be conducted by the Army, has tentatively been postponed to March 5 instead of Feb. 25, as previously scheduled. The new date has been set pending approval by Army authorities in Washington.

The general staff and leading military experts will discuss "The Army Reports to the Cotton Textile Industry."

Among the subjects to be taken up are: civilian supplies in the coming months; renegotiation of contracts; and a general overall picture from the military standpoint by a member of the general staff, as far as will be consistent with safety.

Charlotte Loom Reed Co. Chartered

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The State of North Carolina has chartered the Charlotte Loom Reed Co. to engage in the business of manufacturing, buying and selling textile machines and accessories. Authorized capital stock is 1,000 shares no par value, subscribed stock $3,000, by S. J. Crane, J. L. Dixon and W. A. Mason, all of Charlotte.

Cotton's Part in the War

(*Continued from Page 10*)

There was a new problem of further unbalanced operations which had to be adjusted because the demand was such that no machinery could be idle for any length of time.

The problems of transportation in and out had to be solved.

There was the problem of starting the third shift which involved the training of new workers. There was a problem of transportation and one of housing of employees.

Labor Turnover

As everyone knows, thousands of workers in the textile industry have joined some branch of the fighting forces of this nation. Their patriotic devotion made them volunteer in great numbers while selective service also took its toll. Other thousands left the industry to enter other forms of war work under the lure of better pay. These two facts meant that labor displacement plus labor turnover in the textile industry has been very high. It has been estimated by some as high as 100 per cent. This does not mean that every worker has changed, but that certain jobs have had many different workers.

Of course, there were certain workers and potential workers available to fill these vacancies, but there were not nearly enough. Mills have had to train large numbers of them. This has been done either on the job or through special training schools set up for this purpose. The point of emphasis is the need that has arisen for training and the fact that it has been successfully done. Our tremendous production is evidence of this fact.

These are only typical of some of the obstacles which were met so that the textile industry could perform its obligations. There have been no stoppages of production of any serious consequence. This reflects great credit on both management and men. It is an outstanding evidence of industrial co-operation, efficiency and patriotic devotion to

duty. I fear that the people of this nation, in their hurry and interest in their own work, have not fully appreciated the outstanding accomplishment of the textile industry in meeting every demand.

Common Understanding

From our industry, there are many now in our fighting forces. Management and workers alike are devotedly determined that these men shall not lack for textile products. The knowledge that the sons of management and the sons of workers are fighting side by side in this great war has formed a bond of common understanding between those left at home.

While we are naturally proud of our accomplishments, we realize that our industry could not have made its splendid showing without the use of "America's secret weapon," which is going to win the war for democracy. It ought not to be a secret to Hitler, as it was used very effectively in the last world war. The secret about it now is that it is so much more powerful and effective than it was over 20 years ago.

This secret weapon is our "free enterprise" system which has so successfully combined the ingenuity of the American business man and the productive capacity of the American industrial machine when driven to the limit by loyal American workers.

The cotton-textile industry is an outstanding example of the value and efficiency of the American system of free enterprise. Its foresight, its adaptability, its ability to meet our Government's demands when and as needed is a glorious page in industrial history.

The Goods Were Delivered

The Government exemplified true democratic functions in dealing with the industry. It simply told the mills what it needed and the mills delivered the goods. No organization in the industry has been commandeered or censured because of failure to do its part. No Government agent or director has been placed in any mill to see that Government demands were executed.

The Government has made out its requirements and the mills have met them. The mills stepped their consumption up from about seven and one-half million bales to nearly 12 million bales per year. These figures indicate only part of the task; it has been reported by some statisticians that these textile demands break down into requirements of more than 300 separate and distinct items. The mills have had not only the quantity capacity; they have had the capacity to diversify sufficiently to meet the needs.

Truly this response of the cotton-textile industry is a living and laudable example of the spirit and capacity of the American enterprise system when allowed to operate in its right relationship with the Government and to express unhampered its individual initiative.

This industry believes in the American spirit, the American enterprise system and free initiative, and has demonstrated its ability to adapt itself to changing conditions. This spirit is not only a need in times of war. It must carry on in the tasks of peace and reconstruction, which will be even more difficult. Industry must be allowed broad latitudes in making its adjustments. Only those qualities and policies which have made it great can continue to make it great in the future progress of this nation.

OBITUARY

XAVIER A. KRAMER

Xavier A. Kramer, 65, one of Mississippi's leading industrialists, died Feb. 4 at McComb, Miss., following a series of heart attacks.

He was one of the founders of the McComb Cotton Mills and was interested in the Van Dyke Hosiery Mills at McComb. At the time of his death he headed the Kramer industries, which controlled in addition to his cotton mill interests hotels, banks, cotton compresses, gins and warehouses. Funeral services were held Feb. 5.

J. RAY COSTNER

J. Ray Costner, 34, treasurer of the Piedmont Processing Co., Belmont, N. C., died Feb. 7 in a Charlotte, N. C., hospital. Funeral services were held Feb. 9 in Charlotte.

He is survived by his wife, the former Anne Bryte Royster of Lincolnton, N. C. The Costners made their home in Charlotte.

Marines Praise Lebanon Woolen Mill's At "E" Ceremonies

LEBANON, TENN.—To what extent the United States Marines depend on blankets made by Lebanon Woolen Mills was brought out when the firm received the Army-Navy "E" in ceremonies Jan. 27.

Colonel Leland S. Swindler, executive officer of the Marine Corps Quartermaster Depot, Philadelphia, made the presentation of the pennant to Howard K. Edgerton, president of the mill, following an address of welcome by Governor Prentice Cooper of Tennessee.

J. Elmer Hahn, vice-president and sales manager of the company, was master of ceremonies.

In presenting the "E" pennant, Colonel Swindler pointed out that the Lebanon Mills' production reecord has been particularly outstanding. "Not only have deliveries exceeded expectations, but quality has been maintained," he said. "Of 165,000 blankets delivered, only two have been rejected, and those two were damaged in transit—a truly remarkable record.

"Our blanket was of good design, but someone in your organization suggested changes which improved it. You saw a better way to do the job, you told it to the Marines, and the Marines liked it.

"Your service flag shows that while you were making more and better blankets, you were losing valuable workmen to the armed services. But this did not discourage you. You established a school to train new hands to do the work, and you trained them promptly and efficiently. I say 'promptly,' because your production did not slow down, and I say 'efficiently' because the high quality of your blankets was maintained.

"Blankets are essential to winning the war just as are the more spectacular machines. If a Marine is to shoot a gun accurately or to fly a plane effectively, he must have rest and sleep. To have rest and sleep the Marine must be warm and comfortable. To be warm and comfortable, he must have blankets—most likely Lebanon blankets.

"Every Marine has two of them. They are issued to him when he first goes to boot camp as a raw recruit, and he keeps them with him as long as he is in the service. When he moves, he rolls them up inside his half of a pup tent, and straps them to the pack which he carries on his back. When you see a picture of a Marine look at it closely, and you will be proud to see that he is carrying a blanket made right here—by you."

The "E" pennant floating above the Lebanon Woolen Mills "tells the world that your mill is not just good—it is outstanding," Colonel Swindler declared.

Chatham Wins Second Award

ELKIN, N. C.—Chatham Mfg. Co. has for the second time won the Army-Navy production award for service on the home front, Vice-President Albert Butler has announced.

This second award signifies that the Chatham firm has continued to maintain the high standards of production which won it the first Army-Navy "E" award in North Carolina, in August of last year.

No public ceremony will be held in connection with the acceptance of this second award, but a new "E" pennant with a white star added will be presented the company.

New WPB Dyestuff Controls Effect Textile Industry

Far-reaching controls over dyes and organic pigments used in civilian clothing and other consumer products were announced late last month by WPB with the amendment of Order M-103 (dyestuffs and organic pigments).

In an action whose effects will be felt in the textile industry, WPB ordered the sale and purchase of all organic dyestuffs and organic pigments for civilian use cut an average of 40 per cent below 1941 figures. The order is retroactive to Jan. 1, 1943.

The sole exceptions are dyestuffs and pigments derived from vegetable sources, inorganic dyes, and organic dyes synthesized or produced from non-critical materials.

The order classifies dyestuffs and organic pigments into four groups. Restrictions are imposed on both the sale and purchase of these dyes, and with minor exceptions, these restrictions provide that no more dyestuffs and organic pigment may be sold or received during each quarter of this year than 15 per cent of the total amount of similar dyes sold or received in 1941 based on 1943 dollar value. The classes are:

Class A. These include anthraquinone vat dyes appearing on List A of the order. Such dyes cannot be sold for civilian purposes, a prohibition originally included in the order.

Class B. These include all anthraquinone vat dyes not appearing on List A. Sales and deliveries are restricted in each quarter of 15 per cent of the 1941 total sales and deliveries of Class A and B dyes. Previously, the limitation had been 17½ per cent of 1941.

Class C. Included in this class are all anthraquinone dyes other than anthraquinone vat dyes. The same 40 per cent cut in sales and deliveries is imposed, based on sales and deliveries of Class C dyes in 1941. However, deliveries up to $100 in value per quarter are allowed if 15 per cent of the total 1943 dollar value of such dyestuffs sold in 1941 is less than this amount.

Class D. These include all dyes and organic pigments not in the other three classes, but excluded are inorganic dyes, organic dyes derived from vegetable sources and those made from non-critical materials. Deliveries cannot exceed $100 in value or 15 per cent of the total 1943 dollar value of such dyestuffs sold in 1941, whichever is higher.

During 1943, dyestuff and organic pigments producers can export no more than three-quarters of one per cent of the total 1943 dollar value of dyestuffs and pigments sold in 1941, plus 17 per cent of their 1943 dollar value of dyestuffs and organic pigments solw for export in 1941.

In addititon, their exports of Class A dyes and organic pigments in any one quarter cannot exceed three-quarters of one per cent of the total 1943 dollar value of class dyes sold in 1941, while the total amount of Class A, B and C dyes which can be exported cannot exceed two per cent of the total 1943 dollar value of those dyes sold by an individual producer in 1941.

Excepted from provisions of the order are sales to specified Government agencies, Lend-Lease, sales to producers working on specified Government contracts, sales for use in production of specified types of uniforms, inventory replacements when the original dyes were used in fulfillment of Government contracts, sales from one producer to another, and dyes used for coloring of gasoline.

Dan River To Pay Dividend

DANVILLE, VA.—Directors of the Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills, Inc., have authorized payment of one of three overdue dividends on preferred stock. This will be a $3-a-share dividend due July 1, 1938, and which, since that time, has been bearing 6 per cent accrued interest. The principal to be paid aggregates $225,000 to be paid on Feb. 15.

A net profit of $1,543,014, after all deductions and provisions for Federal, state and excess profit taxes, was reported by the firm for the year ended Jan. 2, 1943. This compares with net earnings of $1,458,041 in the year ended Jan. 3, 1943.

The annual stockholders' meeting will be held Feb. 18 in the company offices here, at which time a number of proposed important changes in the conduct of the fiscal affairs of the mills will be acted on.

Southern Weaving Co. Reports

GREENVILLE, S. C.—The Southern Weaving Co. net profit for the year ended Nov. 30, 1942, was $113,712, according to the annual balance sheet. Gross profit was $778,549 less $13,764 in provisions for depreciation, $100,000 for contingencies and $551,072 in state and Federal income and excess profit taxes.

A common stock dividend of $40,000 was payable Dec. 21. Assets totaled $1,456,413. A substantial portion of sales were on war contracts or subcontracts.

SOUTHERN SOURCES OF SUPPLY

FOR EQUIPMENT, PARTS, MATERIAL, SERVICE

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

ABINGTON TEXTILE MACHINERY WORKS, Abington, Mass. Offices at Boston, Mass., and Charlotte, N. C.

ACME STEEL CO., 2838 Archer Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 603 Stewart Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga., F. H. Webb, Dist. Mgr. Sou. Sales Reps.: C. A. Carrell, 523 Clairmont Ave., Decatur, Ga., Phone Dearborn 6267; K. J. Pederson, 2243 Selwyn Ave. (Tel. 2-2903), Charlotte, N. C.; William G. Polley, 937 Cherokee Lane, Signal Mountain, Tenn., Phone Chattanooga 8-2635; John C. Brill, 309 Magazine St., New Orleans, La., Phone Magnolia 5859. Warehouses at Atlanta, Ga., Greenville, S. C., New Orleans, La.

AKRON BELTING CO., THE, Akron, O. Sou. Reps.: Ralph Gossett and Wm. J. Moore, 15 Augusta St., Greenville, S. C.; The Akron Belting Co., 406 S. 2nd St., Memphis, Tenn.

ALLEN CO., 440 River Road, New Bedford, Mass. Sou Repr.: L. E. Wooten, Fort Mill, S. C.

AMERICAN BLOWER CORP., P. O. Box 58, Roosevelt Park Annex, Detroit, Mich. 7 N. 6th St., Richmond, Va.; 1211 Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Room 714, 101 Marietta St. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; Room 309, Jahncke Bldg., 816 Howard Ave., New Orleans, La.; 619 Texas Bank Bldg., Dallas, Tex.; 312 Keller Bldg., Houston, Tex.

AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORP., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, Wilkinson Blvd., Charlotte, N. C., Hugh Puckett, Sou. Sales Mgr. Reps.: John D. Hunter, E. H. Driver, Paul F. Haddock, Charlotte Office; E. J. Adams, 1404 S. 22nd St., Birmingham, Ala.; Jack B. Button, 610 N. Mendenhall St., Greensboro, N. C.; C. B. Suttle, Jr., 423 Clairmont Ave., Decatur, Ga.; K. E. Youngchild, 10 South St., Mobile, Ala.

AMERICAN MOISTENING CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Plants, Charlotte, N. C., and Atlanta, Ga.

AMERICAN VISCOSE CO., 350 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Harry L. Dalton, Mgr.

ARKANSAS CO., Inc., P. O. Box 210, Newark, N. J. Sou. Repr.: Jasper M. Brown, 1204 Greenwood Cliff, Charlotte, N. C.

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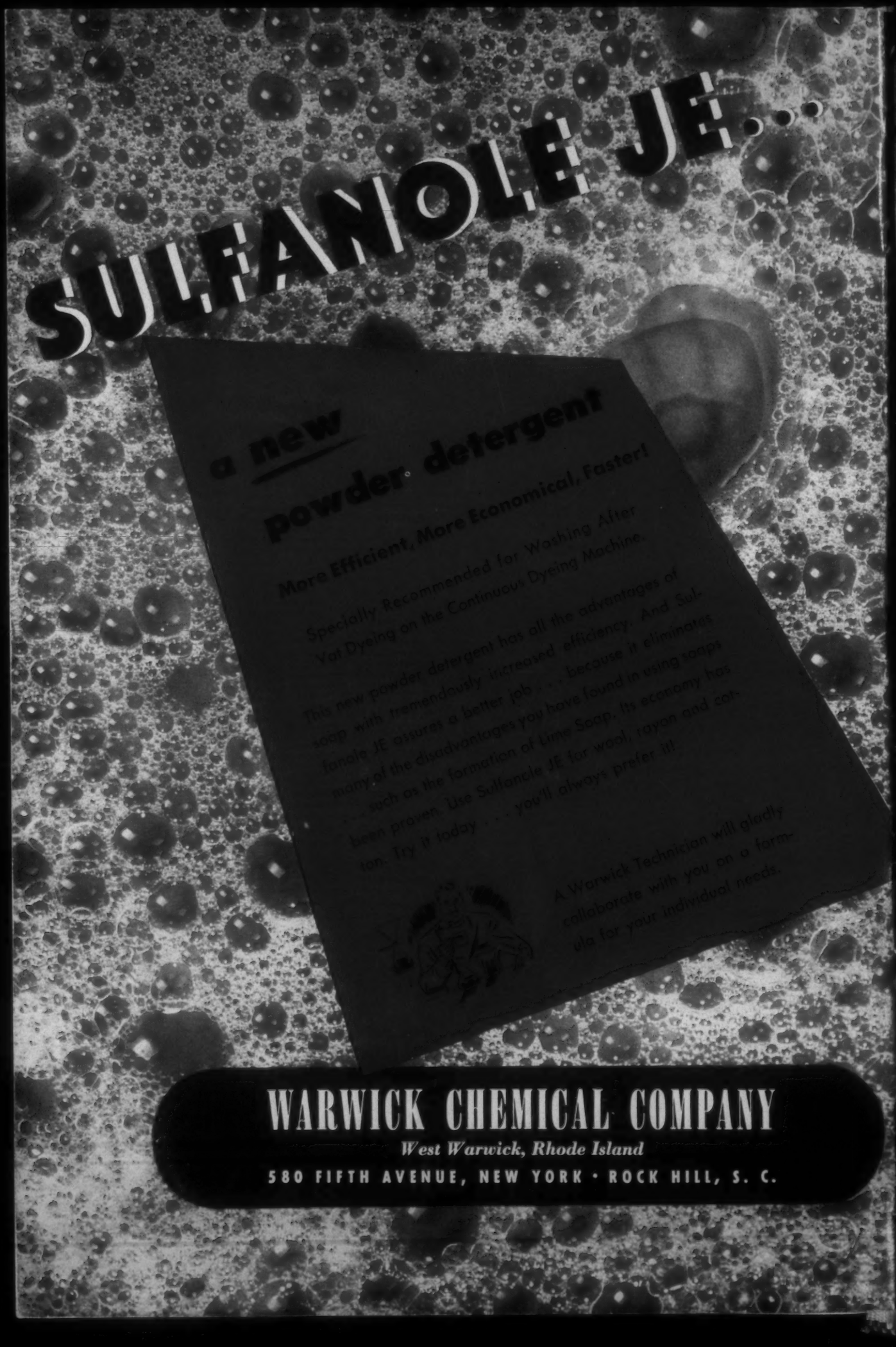
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